

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES

Vol. 42.

New York and Chicago, March 5, 1910.

No. 10.

## HOGS PASS THE 10-CENT MARK.

The ten-cent hog arrived at Chicago last Monday, and from indications of the following days he may not be there long before his eleven-cent brother arrives. Talk of ten and eleven cent hogs would have sounded like a stage joke not so many weeks ago, but now even the eleven-cent arrival appears a grim possibility. Records for forty years have been broken, and even civil war figures will be surpassed if the present tendency continues.

Live hogs sold at \$10 per 100 lbs. in Chicago on Monday and by Wednesday the top was \$10.10. At other Eastern markets the top was even higher, Pittsburg paying as high as \$10.20 for hogs the buyers must have to fill orders. Hogs sold at and above the ten-cent mark even at the Western markets. Even the enormous prices did not bring out the supplies, which are admitted now not to be in the country.

Receipts of hogs at eleven markets for the two months of the year already passed are estimated at a million and a quarter head less than a year ago for the same period, and three million head below two years ago. Total Western hog slaughters are figured as 2,700,000 less than a year ago. Provision stocks are reported as a mere handful compared to last year at this period.

Receipts of all kinds of meat animals for February were less than the same month last year. Estimates for six principal markets show a decrease of 6,000 cattle, nearly a million hogs and 43,000 sheep as compared to last year to March 1. The week has indicated a strong tendency in beef and mutton markets to follow the hog market upward, and a general era of record prices is not improbable.

The average price of hogs two years ago, one year ago, a week ago and this week at Chicago was respectively, \$4.53, \$6.42, \$9.38 and \$9.80. Packers are now making hog products at an average loss said to be fully \$1.00 per hog.

Pork packing statistics for Chicago are given by L. J. Schwabacher & Company, as follows: Hog receipts for the month of February, 1910, 825,012; hog receipts for the month of February, 1909, 742,997; hog shipments for month of February, 1910, 176,906; hog shipments for month of February, 1909, 242,024; average weight for month of February, 1910, 213; average weight for month of January, 1910, 210; average weight for month of February, 1909, 204; average weight for month of February, 1908, 212; average

(Continued on page 21.)

## INVESTIGATION OF THE PACKERS NEARS AN END

The federal grand jury investigation into meat packing affairs was completed at Chicago this week, and it is understood that the results have been forwarded to Washington for review by the higher authorities of the Department of Justice. The grand jury is meanwhile "marking time." The federal authorities remember several previous unfortunate occasions when they rushed headlong into indicting packers and were later unable to prove anything in court. This time they evidently intend to be more circumspect, and to assure themselves that there is some chance for winning their case before they take it into court. Political reputations are sometimes made by such prosecutions, but in the packers' cases more of such reputations have been lost than won, because the prosecutors failed to "make good."

The federal investigation is understood to have had to do with both the legality of a certain corporate organization and with the doings of individuals. The prosecutors desire to bring the individuals into court as well as the corporation, but are understood to be very doubtful as to their success if they attempt such procedure, the lack of evidence being a serious drawback. Meanwhile the trade, though annoyed by the newspaper agitation, has no fear of the result of any legal investigation. The skirts of the packers are clear.

### The Diversion in New Jersey.

The indictments in a State court in New Jersey are not taken seriously by the parties involved, or by the trade. They are recognized as a cheap attempt by a local political aspirant to attract national attention. The motive is manifest when in the same issue of newspapers reporting the progress of the indictment cases is printed an interview with the prosecutor "denying" his intention to become a candidate for governor of New Jersey at the coming fall election. This left-handed manner of launching his political boom, coincident with his attack on the meat interests, reveals the nigger in this New Jersey woodpile.

Based on the "common law" in New Jersey, indictments were returned last Friday in a local court at Jersey City against the National Packing Company, Armour & Company, Swift & Company, Morris & Company, Hammond Packing Company and G. H. Hammond Company, each a corporation doing business under the laws of New Jersey, also against the following individuals: J. Ogden Armour, A. W. Armour, Arthur Meeker, Edward Morris,

L. F. Swift, E. F. Swift, Edward Tilden, L. A. Carton, T. E. Wilson, T. J. Connors, F. A. Fowler, C. H. Swift, L. H. Heyman, J. E. Bathgate, Jr., G. J. Edwards, F. B. Cooper, D. E. Hartwell, Ira N. Morris, H. B. Darlington, L. B. Patterson, A. A. Fuller and others.

The wording of the bill of indictment is described as "quaint." It is too long and too ridiculous to print here, but the following extracts give an idea of its character. Those indicted did, in the words of the presentment, "with force and arms, . . . for their own unjust, excessive, unlawful and immoral profit and gain, to injure, defraud . . . cheat, impoverish and oppress the public . . . by cornering and limiting the necessary supply of meats and poultry for consumption by the public . . . unlawfully, immorally, extortionately . . . and corruptly combine . . . and conspire . . . for their . . . immoral gain and profit . . . by the power of their number and wealth and their greed and cunning, and their divers subtle, immoral, dishonest . . . and unlawful contrivance . . . and compacts . . . to acquire . . . a monopoly of the meat and poultry supply of the public."

Two of the individuals indicted, J. E. Bathgate and F. B. Cooper, who are subordinate officials, are residents of New Jersey, and they have appeared and given bail in response to the summons. The others, residents of other States, have not answered the indictments, and it is not believed they will do so. There has been truculent talk of extraditing them, but the ability of the Jersey City authorities to do so remains to be proved. Packers are said to believe that while they are submitting to the present federal investigation the authorities of the States where they are located will not permit them to be harassed by such actions as this New Jersey interruption.

To add to the gayety of the season a Texas congressman with a love for the lime-light introduced a bill in Congress this week to amend the federal code so as to compel the extradition of outside packers in the New Jersey cases. Having had his remarks sent out through the public press he will rest content with the notoriety achieved. Even more amusing than this was the statement given out in Jersey City that the local prosecutor and prospective gubernatorial candidate had been offered a million-dollar bribe by the packers to drop the cases against them.

## LEADER IN COTTON OIL INDUSTRY PASSES AWAY

James B. McMahon, vice-president of the American Cotton Oil Company and of the N. K. Fairbank Company, died on Monday, Feb. 28, at Augusta, Ga., at half-past 10 in the evening. He had been ill for seven months.

If there is any one element in the phenomenal development and progress which has been recorded in this country—a development that has literally dumfounded the older countries of Europe—it has been due to the efforts of self-made Americans, who are leaders in commercial, industrial and civic life. This is pre-eminently a land of opportunity and in no other country is there such a high premium on brains and energy. The penniless boy of yesterday is the captain of industry today, and it is the rise of such men in the business world that affords the most inspiring example for the youths of the country.

A conspicuous example of success in its most satisfactory form is that of the late James B. McMahon, who a few months before his death was elected vice-president of the American Cotton Oil Company. Mr. McMahon started at the bottom of the ladder and gradually rose by the genius of hard work and persistence. There was nothing spectacular or meteoric in his career. He started out as an office boy, and gradually worked up through various grades until he became a commanding figure in the industrial world, his name becoming one to conjure with in modern business circles.

Mr. McMahon died in his forty-third year. He began his career at the age of fifteen as an office boy in the New York office of the N. K. Fairbank Company. He soon became a clerk, and later was placed in charge of the export shipping business. In July, 1896, he was appointed general sales manager, and went to Chicago to take general charge of the sales department of the rapidly developing business. His services in this connection were so conspicuous that two years later the company elected him second vice-president, and in 1906 he was promoted to first vice-president. For several years he had been a director of the parent company.—The American Cotton Oil Company, and just prior to his death he was advanced to the first vice-presidency of that corporation, still retaining the vice-presidency of the N. K. Fairbank Company.

Mr. McMahon was a member of the Calumet Club, the Chicago Club, the Press Club and the Chicago Athletic Club, all of Chicago. He was also a member of the New York Club, of New York City. His business and social connections made him one of the honored citizens of Chicago, where his activities contributed largely to the upbuilding of its social and commercial life. Mr. McMahon was also very high in the Catholic Church in Brooklyn. He was an active and prominent member of St. Patrick's Society, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Emerald Society and the Hanover Club, and was the founder and first president of the Loyola Union. For many years he was a prominent parishioner of the Church of the Transfiguration, Hooper street and Marcy avenue, Brooklyn.

There was a largely attended meeting of the members of the New York Produce Ex-

change in the Board of Managers' room on Wednesday afternoon to take action regarding the death of Mr. McMahon.

### Resolution of New York Produce Exchange.

The following resolution was offered by Joseph Gash of the American Cotton Oil Company, seconded by E. R. Carhart, vice-president of the Produce Exchange, and adopted:

"Whereas, The New York Produce Exchange has learned of the death of James B. McMahon, stricken in the midst of a life of usefulness and of duties, in the performance of which he was always found most honorable and upright, and who has been long connected with the business interests of this Exchange, he having been in past years one of the Board of Managers, and at times a member of some of its most important committees.

"Whereas, We wish to place on the records of this Exchange our testimony to his character as a man and as a merchant, and an expression of the high esteem in which he was held; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we deeply regret the loss of Mr. J. B. McMahon; that in his death the Exchange loses a member, whose upright principles were recognized in his every dealing with his fellows, and whose bearing toward his fellow men won for him the friendship of all who knew him.

"Resolved, That we prize his memory for the unsullied purity of his life; for his power to cultivate friendships, made enduring by his genial, accommodating and unselfish ways and by a social magnetism that was ever present in all personal and business relations.

"Resolved, That we commend his sterling integrity, his fidelity to every trust and the promptness and zeal with which he discharged all obligations as an example to all.

"Resolved, That we cause this tribute of our affectionate regard to be placed on the Minutes of the Exchange, and that copies thereof be engrossed and forwarded to his family, with the assurance of our warm sympathy in this hour of affliction.

"Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of members of the Exchange to attend the funeral."

The body was brought from Augusta to New York, where the funeral services took place on Friday.

### LARD TRADING IN NEW YORK.

Trading in lard futures on the New York Produce Exchange was formally resumed on Tuesday under the rules published recently by The National Provisioner. The first call under the new rules for trading in 100 tierces of lard was held on that day and the market started off with an encouraging promise for success. The transactions reported the first day were May at \$13.65, July at \$13.60, and on the second day May sold at \$13.72, July \$13.62 and September \$13.73.

There is evidently a great deal of interest in this market, as numerous inquiries are being received regarding the rules and regulations. The interest expressed by the middle western packing concerns in the market and by spot dealers gives assurance of a good market as soon as conditions become normal in character.

Arthur Dyer, who has taken the lead in initiating this movement, says of the object in resuming this trading: "We are doing it in the hope of establishing a reliable market for the Eastern and Middle West packers and to give them an opportunity to sell their lard at any time and ship it in the direction it should go and in all probability will go eventually. It seems to us that there are enough

packers in the East and Middle West—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit and intermediate points—to make a successful market in New York if the trade will give them support."

### NEW ENGLAND PACKERS FINANCES.

The New England Dressed Meat & Wool Company, of Boston, incorporated under the laws of Maine, has filed with the Massachusetts Secretary of State a statement of its financial condition, dated Jan. 1, 1909, which shows the following:

Assets.	1909.	1908.
Real estate .....	\$931,812	\$931,811
Merchandise .....	401,333	267,544
Cash & debts rec'able..	998,726	1,075,505
Total .....	\$2,331,871	\$2,274,860
Liabilities:—		
Capital stock .....	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Ac'ts & notes payable.	126,584	89,801
Funded debt .....	300,000	300,000
Profit and loss .....	905,287	885,059
Total .....	\$2,331,871	\$2,274,860

### PACKERS AND PRESERVATIVES.

In the course of a House investigation of department expenses at Washington this week Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the government meat inspection service, was a witness. Dr. Melvin admitted that the packers were permitted to use benzoate of soda if they desired in packing preserved meats, inasmuch as the Remsen Board had determined that it was not harmful, even in large amounts. But he declared emphatically that so far as the Bureau of Animal Industry was aware the packers were not employing it. He enumerated the preservative substances which could be employed and told further of the methods of meat inspection and supervision.

### COLD STORAGE TAG BILL DEAD.

After hearing the arguments against bills requiring tags to be placed on articles in cold storage, the House Committee on Hygiene of the Maryland legislature last week decided to report it unfavorably. The introducer said he had introduced the bill by request and had found no sentiment for it. Representatives of the Baltimore branch of the National League of Commission Merchants, of the Baltimore Fruit and Produce Exchange, of the Egg Exchange and of the meat interests appeared before the committee and opposed the bill.

### FIRST SOUTHERN HOG PLANT.

The plans for a co-operative pork packing plant at Natchez, Miss., owned by local capital and supported by locally-raised hogs, have been completed with the incorporation of the Natchez Packing Company, with a capital of \$100,000 and J. N. Carpenter, A. B. Learned, E. E. Brown and others as incorporators. It is said that this is the first of a chain of such plants which it is hoped to locate throughout the South. The promoters hope to induce farmers to turn to hog-raising as one method of combating the boll weevil losses in cotton planting.



# PALM OIL IN OLEOMARGARINE

## Supreme Court Says Product Must Pay High Tax

As announced in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the United States Supreme Court last week handed down its decision in that phase of the oleomargarine litigation which is known in the trade as the Moxley palm oil case. The court decides that palm oil is an artificial colorant, even if used as a natural ingredient of oleomargarine to improve its wholesomeness and palatability, and that the product must pay the 10-cent tax.

This palm oil question was before the Supreme Court before, in the Cliff case in 1904, when that court ruled that palm oil used as a colorant of oleomargarine subjected the product to the 10-cent tax. The Moxley case, instituted in 1903 and ever since hung up in the courts, was appealed on the contention that palm oil is a natural ingredient of oleomargarine and not an artificial colorant, and therefore its use does not impose the 10-cent tax on the product. The Supreme Court in its latest decision accepts the Cliff case ruling as a precedent, and decides accordingly. It rules that the use of palm oil, regardless of its purpose or effect, is "artificial coloration," and under the law subjects the oleomargarine to the 10-cent tax.

The highest court in the land having ruled finally against palm oil, manufacturers who use it must either pay the tax—which means an artificial protection of 10 cents a pound for butter against its legitimate competitor, oleomargarine—or they must discontinue its use. There is a third remedy, with a present opportunity offered for its application, and that is to see that Congress amends the law so that all oleomargarine may have a fair and equal chance on the market with butter.

### Possible Significance of the Decision.

The trade is deeply interested in this decision against palm oil on the broader ground that the Supreme Court may be presumed to take the same view of any other natural ingredient, now used or to be discovered, which, while used to give palatability, wholesomeness and quality in general to the oleomargarine, also gives it a tinge in any way resembling butter.

In short, as the law now stands, butter is entitled to a legal monopoly of the market so far as an artificial protection of 10 cents per pound can be given it by law. This view was taken by the Supreme Court in the Cliff case and others, and is now affirmed in the Moxley case, and is presumably the settled precedent. It is therefore necessary to amend the law to get any relief whatever; that is, as it applies to colored oleo. So far as the consumer is concerned, he is subject to the exactions of the legalized butter monopoly so long as the law stands as thus interpreted. Like the trade, he can get no relief unless the law is amended or repealed.

Because of the general interest in the question as thus outlined The National Provisioner here presents the full official text of the Supreme Court decision in the Moxley case, which was prepared by Justice McKenna. The case was submitted to the Supreme Court on a certificate from the United

States Circuit Court of Appeals. In this certificate the Court of Appeals says:

### History of the Moxley Case.

"In this case, which has been argued and submitted to this court, questions of law arise concerning which the court desires the instruction and advice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The plaintiff in error brought suit (at law) in the trial court to recover the amount paid to the defendant in error, as collector of internal revenue, under constraint, as a tax of ten cents per pound, assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the manufacture by the plaintiff in error of 284,998 pounds of oleomargarine under due authority to engage in such business. Issues were joined and upon written stipulation by the parties were submitted to the court for trial without a jury. After hearing the testimony, the trial court made and filed a special finding of facts upon the several issues so submitted, and thereupon judgment was rendered against the plaintiff in error, whereof reversal is sought on writ of error.

"The tax in controversy of ten cents per pound purports to be assessed under the provisions of section 8 of the act of Congress approved May 9, 1902, published as chap. 784, 32 U. S. Stat. L. 193; and the present inquiry involves only the following of such finding of facts, viz.:

"(1) That in June, 1902, after the above-mentioned enactment, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue officially promulgated and published and issued in regular course by the United States Treasury Department, the regulation as to 'artificial coloration,' in language as follows:

### Regulation as to Artificial Coloration.

"If in the production of oleomargarine the mixtures of compounds set out in the law of 1886 are used, and these compounds are all free from artificial coloration and no artificial coloration is produced by the addition of coloring matter as an independent and separate ingredient, a tax of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound only will be collected, although the finished product may look like butter of some shade of yellow. For example, if butter that has been artificially colored is used as a component part of the finished product oleomargarine (and that finished product looks like butter of any shade of yellow) as the oleomargarine is not free from artificial coloration, the tax of 10 cents per pound will be assessed and collected. But if butter is absolutely free from artificial coloration or cottonseed oil free from artificial coloration, or any other of the mixtures or compounds legally used in the manufacture of the finished product oleomargarine has naturally a shade of yellow in no way produced by artificial coloration, and through the use of one or more of these unartificially colored legal component parts of oleomargarine the finished product should look like butter of any shade of yellow, this product will be subject to a tax of only one-fourth of 1 cent per pound, as it is absolutely free from artificial coloration that has caused it to look like butter of any shade of yellow."

"Which said 'Regulation as to Artificial Coloration,' thenceforth continued to be the regulation of the Commissioner's office when the oleomargarine hereinafter referred to was made and sold by the plaintiff."

"(2) The rulings and assessments in question by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were made in 1903.

"(3) The oleomargarine, on account of which said assessment was levied by said Commissioner of Internal Revenue and said reduced amount thereof was required by him to be paid by said plaintiff, was composed of oleo-oil, lard, milk, cream, salt and two vegetable oils commonly known as cottonseed oil and palm oil, and of nothing else. The proportion of palm oil present in said oleo-

margarine was about one-half of 1 per cent. (½%) of the total volume of said oleomargarine. Palm oil is a pure vegetable oil derived from the fruit of palm trees, which grow in certain parts of Africa, and has about the consistence of pure butter. Palm oil consists almost entirely of palmitine and olein, which are the chief constituents of pure butter. Palm oil is perfectly wholesome, is readily digested and has long been used as an article of food in countries where it is produced. Palm oil was successfully employed in oleomargarine prior to May, 1902; and is a proper constituent of oleomargarine. The oleomargarine involved in this suit looked like butter of a shade of yellow, and such resemblance to butter of a shade of yellow was caused by the presence of the palm oil used in said oleomargarine, and the levy of said assessment by said Commissioner of Internal Revenue was based upon and because of such resemblance to butter of a shade of yellow resulting from such use of palm oil in said oleomargarine. In addition to coloring the oleomargarine in resemblance to butter, the palm oil probably gives to the oleomargarine slightly better grain of texture, causing it to act more like butter in the frying pan, and it also caused said oleomargarine to have a better physiological effect upon the persons who ate it; but such function of the palm oil, other than as coloring matter, was slight, and but for the coloring imparted to the oleomargarine, would not probably have been actually used in its manufacture."

### Questions Put to the Supreme Court.

"Upon the foregoing facts—distinguishing the case from that presented in *Cliff v. United States*, 195 U. S. 159, as we understand the facts there reported—the questions of law concerning which this court desires the instruction and advice of the Supreme Court are these:

"First. With the oleomargarine caused 'to look like butter,' by the use of natural palm oil as one of the ingredients—a pure vegetable oil,' named in the statute as an ingredient of oleomargarine—which not only gives the coloration sought for the finished product, but otherwise (in some degree) improves the texture, quality and healthfulness of the oleomargarine. Can such use be denominated 'artificial coloration,' within the terms and meaning of the statute referred to, fixing the rate of taxation?

"Second. For the purpose of assessing the statutory tax on the oleomargarine described in the first question, is the rate of taxation dependent, either (1) upon the ratio which the quantity of palm oil used bears to the other ingredients, or (2) the extent or ratio of other benefits than that of coloration given by the palm oil?

"Third. Can the fact that the manufacturer intended and used the palm oil for coloration of the oleomargarine enter into the determination of the amount taxable under the statute."

### Supreme Court Reviews the Precedents.

In taking up these questions put to it the Supreme Court opinion says:

It, as it will be observed, is implied in the certificate and, it is also contended at bar, that the facts of this case distinguish it from *Cliff v. United States*, 195 U. S. 159. What the decision was in that case, therefore, becomes the first subject of inquiry. And an element of that inquiry is the act of Congress under which the tax in controversy was imposed, of which sections 2 and 8 are only necessary to quote:

"Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as 'oleomargarine,' namely: All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine-oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine-oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all lard extracts

(Continued on page 32.)

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The plant of the Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex., has been damaged by fire.

It is reported that Armour & Company will shortly award contract for the proposed branch plant at Stamford, Tex.

The McSweeney Packing Company of New Jersey will establish a \$200,000 plant at Sweetwater, Tex., it is reported.

It is rumored that the Jacob Dold Packing Company contemplate establishing a packing plant at San Antonio, Tex.

Work has commenced on the excavating for the new oil mill of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mills Company at Charlotte, N. C.

The Arey Ore and Fertilizer Company, Salisbury, N. C., has awarded contract for the erection of a three-press oil mill.

W. H. Towles will commence the erection of a new slaughter house at Key West, Fla., replacing the one destroyed by hurricane.

It is rumored that around April 1 operations will commence on the packing plant at Amarillo, Tex., for the Panhandle Packing Company.

S. Ettlinger will erect a building at Kansas City, Mo., two stories high and costing \$30,000 to be used for the manufacture of butchers' supplies.

The South Atlantic Packing and Provision Company, Atlanta, Ga., will erect an abattoir with a capacity of 300 cattle. A 50-ton ice plant will also be installed.

The Rochester Pure Soap Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by M. E. Ransley, R. J. Hicks and D. R. Doolin.

The Montgomery Cotton Oil Company, Montgomery, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000, by G. N. Harris, S. Stanton and T. E. Lovejoy.

The White Provision Company, Atlanta, Ga., opened its new modern sanitary packing

house and cold storage plant at the Miller Union stock yards on March 3.

The Cappel-Garrard Co., of Peoria, Ill., has been incorporated with \$4,000 to deal in poultry, eggs, butter and produce by Jonas, Joseph, Robert and Charles Cappel, all of Peoria.

The Seydel Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to manufacture soaps, etc., by H. Seydel, S. B. Seydel and Paul Seydel.

The Pittsburg Leather and Glue Company, Pittsburg, Pa., conducted by William Sinning and C. J. Collman has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same name by C. J. Collman, William Sinning retiring.

The C. F. Schaeue Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in meats, cattle, livestock, etc., with \$50,000 capital stock. F. W. Schwensen, 586 East 134th street; F. F. Schaeue, 585 East 134th street, and August Boggein, 2060 Third avenue, are the incorporators.

Schloss, Held & Schloss are to make extensive improvements to their plant at Newark, N. J. A four-story fertilizer building 20 x 30 feet, an engine and boiler room, and a two-story addition, 64 x 70 feet to their main building, to contain offices, abattoir and chilling room, etc., are among the proposed improvements.

### PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, ETC.**—Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State street, New York, Feb. 18, 1910. Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary foodstuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Cir-

cular No. P-273. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State street, New York; office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 165 Fremont street, San Francisco, Cal.; and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 11 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1 P. M., and at San Francisco until 11 A. M., March 12, 1910. Wendell L. Simpson, Major 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State street, New York.

**PROPOSALS FOR BEEF, CORN, GRO-ceries, etc.**—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1910. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposals for beef, corn," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock, P. M., of Tuesday, April 12, 1910, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with rolled barley, beef, mutton, bacon, corn, salt, coffee, sugar, tea, soap, baking powder, and other groceries. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane, and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid. R. G. VALENTINE, Commissioner.

## A Floor That Stands The Wear and Tear

any other asphalt floor. A record of 12 years proves it. Long hard usage proves it. Letters from customers prove it.

Opinions of engineers and architects prove it.

## "WASATCH" MASTIC FLOOR

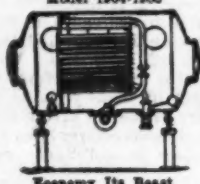
is guaranteed for at least 5 years. We have reports from customers whose floors have worn much longer than 5 years and are still well preserved.

The low cost of "Wasatch" Mastic, together with its KNOWN DURABILITY, makes it a MOST ECONOMICAL floor. Proved out in Packing Houses, Breweries, Ice Plants, etc. Guaranteed ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. Meets the demands of a sanitary floor to a greater degree than any other material. Experiments with an

untried material are unnecessary. "Wasatch" Mastic has been used for 12 years—and every customer well pleased. If you are in the market for the ideal floor, either for new or old building, write us for quotation sheet No. 305. Refer also to our advertisement in all issues of The National Provisioner for October, 1909.

**THE AMERICAN ASPHALTUM & RUBBER CO.**  
Dept. 16, 600-614 Harvester Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

LILLIE EVAPORATOR  
Model 1904-1906



Economy Its Boast

## Lillie Multiple Evaporators

For Glue and Other Packing House Products

FIRST INTRODUCED TO THE PACKING INDUSTRY IN 1905. TO DATE TWELVE LILLIE TRIPLE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE HOUSES OF THE LARGER PACKING COMPANIES FOR TANK WATERS AND GLUE. MOST OF THEM REPEAT ORDERS.

Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

**THE SUGAR APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 328 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA**

A. MORRIS LILLIE, President.

LEWIS C. LILLIE, Secy. and Treas.



# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

## New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association.

Published by  
**The Food Trade Publishing Co.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New  
York.)

At No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, President.

HUBERT CILLIS, Vice President.

JULIUS A. MAY, Treasurer.

OTTO V. SCHRENK, Secretary.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

### GENERAL OFFICES

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York,  
N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

### WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 9 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.  
Telephone: Yards, 842.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical inter-  
est to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be  
paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their  
subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to con-  
tinue for another year, as we cannot recognize  
any notice to discontinue except by letter.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID

United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21 m.) (26 fr.) .....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.70

### AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, Charles Rohe, Rohe & Bro., New York.  
Vice-President, Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abat-  
toir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Pro-  
visioner, New York.

Treasurer, Michael Hoffman, Cincinnati, O.

Executive Committee: A. G. Glick, Brittain & Co.,  
Marshalltown, Ia., chairman; Oscar F. Mayer, O. F.

Mayer & Bro., Chicago, Ill.; F. T. Fuller, G. H.

Hammond & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. A. Hormel, Geo.

A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Pierre Garneau,

Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Dold, Jacob

Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob Belswanger,

D. B. Martin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Penley,

Auburn, Me.; C. H. Ogden, Pittsburg Provision &  
Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

## A SERIOUS SITUATION

Live hogs have gone above the 10 cent  
mark, and there is no way of telling whether  
the end of the high prices is in sight. At  
least there seems to be no indication of any  
material decrease in live stock prices for a  
long time to come.

Cattle are now following hogs in the up-  
ward trend, and while they have not shown  
a sensational increase, as have their more  
lowly competitors, the general situation  
makes it appear that it is not unlikely that  
beef will soon be going at the same rapid  
gait as pork has been going for several  
months past.

If conditions were normal this would not  
make so much difference to the meat trade,

because it would simply mean that with  
the increased cost of the raw material the  
packer would have to get a proportionally  
increased price for his products. But prices  
are reaching that point where commercial  
questions are being discounted by the por-  
tentous aspect of the general economic situa-  
tion.

Without desiring to pose as an alarmist  
The National Provisioner believes it is a  
grave question for all packers, and other food  
purveyors, to consider the ultimate result  
of the present high-price situation. It may  
be that we are seeing the beginning of  
troubled times. Organized labor has taken  
good care of itself in the last few years, but  
unorganized labor, particularly that portion  
of it known as the "middle class"—the clerks  
and subordinate employees generally, and the  
small merchants of the country—have had no  
increase in their salary, wages or income for  
a number of years, and it is upon them more  
than upon any others that the great burden  
of the present high cost of living is falling.

There must be an end to the increasing  
prices of food stuffs or trouble will certainly  
ensue. It is to be hoped that it will not  
come, but if it should packers must remem-  
ber that it is their duty to be patient, and  
at every opportunity to educate the public  
to know that the reason of the increased cost  
does not lie with them. They should spread  
broadcast the exact facts—that their raw  
material is costing them an extremely high  
price, and that they must sell in proportion-  
ate figures; that it is positively against the  
interests of the packers to have the present  
condition of high prices and short supplies  
continue; and that their business is not only  
more profitable but more satisfactory when  
prices are lower all around.

## FEDERAL INVESTIGATION

The federal grand jury investigation into  
the business of the larger packers at Chicago,  
evidently with a view of ascertaining whether  
these packers are operating in restraint of  
trade, was closed on Wednesday of this week.

It is understood that the evidence, testi-  
mony or whatever has been brought to the  
attention of the jury, has been collated and  
forwarded to Washington for review by the  
higher authorities there. It seems to be the  
general impression that after the reviewing  
of this mass of papers a discussion will be  
held at Washington as to whether an in-  
dictment, either against one or more corpora-  
tions or several individuals, or both, will be  
asked by the authorities of the federal court  
for the northern district of Illinois.

It is the impression, gained through watch-  
ing such little straws as have wafted their  
way from the grand jury room, that the  
prosecutors have little or nothing upon which  
to base any kind of an indictment. Be that

as it may, the essential point is that the  
authorities at Washington, as well as those  
at Chicago, should weigh very carefully such  
testimony as may have been gathered, and  
in case of an indictment should be almost  
positively assured in advance that a con-  
viction can be obtained.

This is a matter that concerns not only the  
larger packers, who are directly interested,  
but the entire trade. For the past several  
years practically all of the agitation in the  
meat trade has been directed against the so  
called "big packer." But every packer, how-  
ever small, has had to bear his share of the  
burden, and has had his business upset and  
disturbed because of the unrest which has  
been caused by the various attempts to fix  
something upon the larger class of packers.

The meat trade has had more than enough  
of investigations and indictments and of  
newspaper charges of misdoings, but without  
any result whatever, and it is high time that  
the trade generally should insist that all of  
this fuss be stopped. If any one has done  
wrong, either morally or legally, let him be  
punished. But there is no reason why, in  
these grinding attempts to find if somebody  
has done wrong, the entire trade should be  
made to suffer, particularly when almost in-  
variably the investigation comes to an end in  
the acquittal of the packers of any wrong  
doing.

## THAT JERSEY SIDE SHOW

The country was convulsed last week with  
the news that a local New Jersey grand  
jury had indicted numerous packing con-  
cerns and more numerous individuals con-  
nected with the meat industry. The news  
reverberated in big type through the columns  
of the daily press, carrying with it the name  
and portrait of the hitherto unknown local  
prosecuting official who instituted the case.  
The indictment, drawn under the common  
law of the State, read much like the lines  
of a Bowery melodrama, and what was lack-  
ing of the sensational in its verbiage was  
made up in the truculent talk of the prose-  
cutor as to his determination to "bring the  
defendants to justice at any cost."

His language and behavior suggests a  
growing fear in his own mind that he has  
"bitten off more than he can chew." The  
somewhat less headlong and considerably  
more orderly federal investigation now go-  
ing on in Chicago as to the legal standing  
of a certain form of corporation possibly  
may be found to take precedence over this  
New Jersey side-show. In either event those  
involved are not believed to be losing much  
sleep. At times of popular unrest the  
packer is generally picked on as the butt  
of attack. He knows his skirts are clear,  
and he is not inclined to take these mani-  
festations seriously.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.

No oil mill man can afford to do without a copy of the 1910 Scientific oil mill machinery catalogue if he desires to keep in touch with what is newest and best in disc hullers, pneumatic seed cleaners, double shakers, hull beaters and separators, hot cake breakers, friction drive force feeders and attrition mills.

There are many new and valuable features illustrated in the 1910 Scientific catalogue. It is noticed that The Foos Manufacturing Co. is still guaranteeing to reduce the loss in separation in any oil mill to less than one per cent. This is a warranty that has prominently appeared in their catalogue for several years, and they would hardly make such strong statements unless they were prepared and able to fulfill their promises.

Their catalogue also contains illustrations of oil mill installations they have made. They have a skilled force of engineers constantly employed, and are in a position to furnish drawings and blueprints specially prepared to suit the requirements of any oil mill. This service is without cost to the oil mill. The Foos Manufacturing Co. also maintain a highly organized and equipped laboratory where daily tests are made of all metals entering into the construction of Scientific machinery. This insures a product that is always up to the highest standard in efficiency. The edition of this catalogue is limited and those interested in oil mill machinery should write quickly to The Foos Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Ohio, for a copy.

### YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating and ice making machinery by the York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., are reported as follows:

Barnwell Ice and Fuel Company, Barnwell, S. C., one complete ten-ton ice making plant.  
C. Martens & Company, Jersey City, N. J., one six-ton refrigerating machine.  
William F. Hermann, St. Louis, Mo., one sixty-five-ton refrigerating machine.  
York Brewing Company, York, Pa., one forty-ton refrigerating machine.  
Frank J. Kuhn, Allegheny, Pa., one twenty-ton compression side.  
M. Rozner, Monessen, Pa., one four-ton refrigerating plant.  
Armour & Company, Chicago, Ill., one 125-ton compression side for their New Orleans, La., branch.

Marble Falls Ice & Cold Cold Storage Company, Marble Falls, Texas, one fifteen-ton ice making plant.

Peter Hand Brewing Company, Chicago, Ill., one 125-ton compression side and direct expansion piping.

Bailey-Chandler Company, Corpus Christi, Texas, one eight-ton refrigerating plant.

Buffalo Brewing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., one forty-ton and one thirty-ton compression side; five-ton freezing system and direct expansion piping for brewery.

Seminole Power & Ice Company, Havana, Cuba, one fifteen-ton ice making plant.

Collingwood Hotel, New York, N. Y., one twenty-ton refrigerating plant.

Humble Ice, Light and Water Company, Humble, Texas, one six-ton ice making plant.

Delmar Ice Company, Delmar, Del., one twenty-ton ice making plant.

Atlanta Oil & Fertilizer Company, Atlanta, Ga., changing their old block plant to a seventy-ton raw water ice plant.

Hilton Lumber Company, Wilmington, N. C., one fifty-ton direct expansion plate ice making plant.

St. Anthony Hotel Company, San Antonio, Texas, one thirty-ton refrigerating machine.

South Atlantic Packing and Provision Company, Savannah, Ga., one fifty-ton ice making plant.

H. Behm & Company, New Kensington, Pa., one eleven-ton refrigerating plant.

Hess Brothers, New York City, one ninety-ton compression side.

United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, Pa., one thirty-ton refrigerating plant for water cooling.

Hershey Creamery Company, Harrisburg, Pa., one eleven-ton refrigerating plant for Harrisburg branch.

Z. F. Gingrich, Myerstown, Pa., one six-ton ice making plant.

Bessmer Supply Company, Russellton, Pa., for one-ton refrigerating plant.

Sheridan Dairy Company, Pittsburg, Pa., one eight-ton refrigerating plant.

H. H. Hinkle, Guadalajara, Mexico, one fifteen-ton block ice plant.

Carey Commission Company, Coffeyville, Kan., one eleven-ton refrigerating plant.

Baltimore Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md., one twenty-ton refrigerating plant.

Harvin & Harvin, Manning, S. C., one five-ton ice making plant.

Cohoes Brewing Company, Cohoes, N. Y., one thirty-five ton compression side and brine coolers.

New Haven Dairy Company, New Haven, Conn., one forty-ton compression side.

Doniphan Company, St. Joseph, Mo., one twenty-ton compression side and direct expansion piping.

S. G. Scott, Memphis, Tenn., two forty-ton compression sides and twenty-five-ton freezing and distilling system.

Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati,

Ohio, one 200-ton compression side and brine coolers for Macon, Ga., plant.

Hamilton Ice and Cold Storage Company, Hamilton, Ohio, one seventeen-ton refrigerating machine and changing plant to flooded system.

Jourdanton Ice, Light and Water Company, Jourdanton, Texas, one six-ton ice making plant.

Consolidated Ice Company, Wilson, N. C., changing block plant to forty-ton can plant.

Steam Appliance Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y., twenty-five-ton freezing and distilling system for Brighton Cold Storage Company, Brighton, N. Y.

Washington Market Company, Washington, D. C., 9,000 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for ice storage house.

La Grange Ice and Fuel Company, La Grange, Ala., equipping present machine with 12 x 30-inch York compressors.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., replacing present double acting oil compressors with one pair of 18 x 28-inch and one pair of 24 x 36-inch York single-acting compressors.

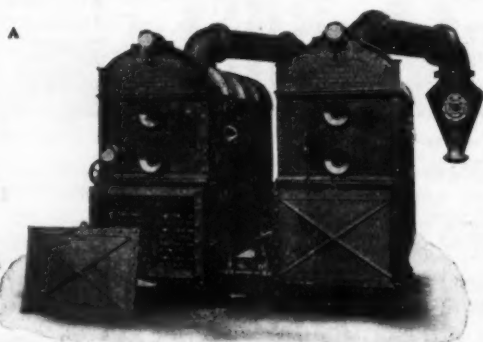
St. Louis Refrigerating and Cold Storage Company, St. Louis, Mo., twenty coils of double pipe ammonia condenser and 250-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

William P. Stevens, Los Angeles, Cal., one 125-ton refrigerating machine for Oahu Ice and Electric Company, Honolulu, H. I.

### UP-TO-DATE BUTCHERING.

In the blue grass region of Kentucky, at Lexington, Mr. Sam Weisenbach has a nice butchering business. He does not make much fuss about it, but goes ahead and does things. Several years ago he had a cold storage house built by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, which was arranged with a patent dry air cooling pan to be cooled with ice. Last year The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company sold and installed for him an ice machine and enlarged his cold storage building. Mr. Weisenbach is highly pleased with the good work of his new outfit and is very proud of his model plant. Butchers wanting to get up in the world can do the same and can get all information how to build and equip by addressing The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, No. 1986-2008 Central avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Opportunities to invest in the packinghouse business or its branches, chances "to get in on the ground floor" on a good thing, may be found by keeping watch of the "Wanted and For Sale" department. That's where the "good things" turn up.



## THE SWENSON EVAPORATOR

is the Recognized Standard for  
**PACKERS AND RENDERERS**

MINIMUM ATTENTION—UNIFORM PRODUCT  
**SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.**

Successors to AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

THIS TYPE INSTALLED FOR DARLING & CO.

945 Monadnock Building,

- CHICAGO



## HOGS PASS THE 10-CENT MARK.

(Continued from page 15.)

weight for week ending February 26, 1910, 212; average weight for same week, 1909, 201; average weight for week ending February 19, 1910, 212.

Total packing in Chicago to February 26, 1910, 2,044,000; total packing in Chicago to February 26, 1909, 2,648,000; total Western packing to February 23, 1910, 8,465,000; total Western packing to February 23, 1909, 11,160,000.

Receipts in Chicago since January 1:

	1910.	1909.
Pork .....	913 bbls.	10,761 bbls.
Lard .....	9,647,946 lbs.	20,278,953 lbs.
Cured meats ..	19,450,985 lbs.	33,025,384 lbs.

Shipments from Chicago since January 1:

	1910.	1909.
Pork .....	23,362 bbls.	31,966 bbls.
Lard .....	43,775,937 lbs.	52,168,899 lbs.
Cured meats ..	99,495,963 lbs.	113,951,052 lbs.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at various chief centers at the end of February, with comparisons, are as follows:

## Chicago.

	Feb. 28, 1910.	Feb. 28, 1909.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '09, bbls.	8,666	13,242
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '08, to Oct. 1, '09, bbls.	1,374	8,895
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	37,274	59,971
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '09, tcs.	7,954	49,404
Made Oct. 1, '08, to Oct. 1, '09, tcs.		5,500
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	14,761	18,010
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	8,179,778	25,976,197
Short clear middles, lbs.	77,719	732,255

	Feb. 28, 1910.	Feb. 28, 1909.
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	1,659,526	3,848,604
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	2,147,553	4,292,099
Long clear middles, lbs.	75,000	47,412
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	91,164	745,412
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	857,014	1,135,444
S. P. hams, lbs.	26,546,007	48,259,960
D. S. bellies, lbs.	10,381,359	15,611,262
S. P. bellies, lbs.	8,817,342	11,099,188
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	7,395,652	12,458,945
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.		
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,484,158	12,694,342
Other cut meats, lbs.	9,639,954	12,097,236
Total cut meats, lbs.	81,352,226	148,998,356

\*In storage tanks and tierces.

## MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Feb. 1910.	Feb. 1909.
Received.		
Pork, bbls.	70	7,076
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	2,481,117	8,005,564
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	8,948,550	13,302,003
Live hogs, number.	625,012	742,997
Dressed hogs, number.		72

## Shipped.

	Feb. 1910.	Feb. 1909.
Pork bbls.	10,163	13,385
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	21,577,858	21,435,795
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	48,680,349	47,772,689
Live hogs, number.	176,906	242,024
Dressed hogs, number.	610	5,276
Average weight of hogs received February, 1910, 213 lbs.; February, 1909, 204 lbs.; February, 1908, 212 lbs.		

## Kansas City.

	Feb. 28, 1909.	Feb. 27, 1909.
Mess pork, bbls.	21	577
Other kinds pork, bbls.	4,779	5,173
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	1,732	4,006
Other kinds lard, lbs.	3,894	6,347
Short rib middles, lbs.	914,100	7,889,800
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	437,600	1,480,400

## STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on March 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1910. Mar. 1.	1910. Feb. 1.	1909. Feb. 1.	1909. Mar. 1.	1908. Mar. 1.	1907. Mar. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	10,500	6,000	14,500	20,000	12,000	14,000
Other British ports.....	11,500	7,500	12,000	15,000	12,000	15,000
Hamburg .....	8,000	10,000	15,000	7,000	25,000	20,000
Bremen .....	1,500	1,000	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,500
Berlin .....	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	2,000
Baltic ports .....	8,500	7,000	15,500	14,000	14,500	18,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim....	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
Antwerp .....	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	6,000	3,000
French ports .....	100	50	1,900	2,000	3,500	1,400
Italian and Spanish ports.....	100	100	750	1,000	750	500
Total in Europe.....	48,200	38,150	69,150	68,000	80,250	79,900
Afloat for Europe.....	50,000	40,000	80,000	65,000	115,000	75,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	98,200	78,150	149,150	133,000	195,250	154,900
Chicago prime steam.....	7,954	12,968	53,040	49,404	36,526	31,655
Chicago other kinds.....	14,761	11,884	26,594	23,510	20,446	17,566
East St. Louis.....	7500	7500	450	1,725	1,700	570
Kansas City.....	5,626	5,689	17,163	10,353	16,360	15,061
Omaha.....	5,295	1,921	2,046	2,127	3,237	3,133
New York.....	None	None	None	None	8,695	7,012
Milwaukee.....	947	1,091	6,113	6,035	3,474	2,380
South St. Joseph.....	2,960	2,438	3,417	3,769	8,783	7,436
Total tierces.....	136,243	114,641	257,973	229,923	294,471	239,713

†Estimated.

	1909. Feb. 27, 1909.	1909. Feb. 27, 1909.
Short clear middles, lbs.	64,100	1,289,800
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,443,400	4,843,100
Long clear middles, lbs.	74,200	62,000
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	385,200	955,500
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,220,600	7,286,700
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	232,700	595,300
S. P. hams, lbs.	12,187,000	23,779,300
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,604,800	5,462,500
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs.	3,294,400	5,994,300
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,575,900	6,529,900
Other cut meats, lbs.	5,804,100	9,041,700

Total cut meats, lbs. 33,238,100 75,210,300

## LIVE HOGS.

	Feb. 1910.	Feb. 1909.
Received .....	186,977	259,414
Shipped .....	15,346	19,277
Driven out .....	170,514	240,715
Average weight, lbs.	202	204

## St. Joseph.

	Feb. 28, 1910.	Feb. 28, 1909.
--	----------------	----------------

Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '09, bbls.		15
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	811	1,666
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '09, tcs.	795	3,113
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	2,149	2,579
Short rib middles and rough or backbone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	1,661,286	5,093,170
Short clear middles, lbs.	63,705	1,620,475
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '09, lbs.	224,705	446,000
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	224,705	955,588
Long clear middles, lbs.	88,962	61,185
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	160,232	560,200
S. P. hams, lbs.	5,371,186	7,697,870
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	34,835	130,000
S. P. N. Y. shoulders, lbs.		55,100
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,344,659	2,798,928
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,601,626	1,839,800
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,503,556	1,785,200
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,468,750	2,340,850
Other cut meats, lbs.	1,201,185	4,214,120
Other cut meats, pickled, lbs.	14,240	
Other cut meats, dry salt, lbs.	1,133,868	
Total cut meats, lbs.	17,280,206	29,598,486

## Milwaukee.

	Feb. 28, 1910.	Feb. 27, 1909.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls.	3,973	3,357
Mess pork, winter packed, old, bbls.		28
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,367	9,130
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	242	403
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	615	632
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,959,822	8,320,582
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	499,808	856,725
Short clear middles, lbs.		3,983
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	321,640	440,654
Long clear middles, lbs.		979,600
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	238,065	1,177,490
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	388,000	623,740
S. P. hams, lbs.	4,084,300	7,628,540
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,946,917	3,035,781
S. P. bellies, lbs.	908,245	2,642,700
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	908,000	1,648,880
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	688,000	1,685,900
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,896,443	5,834,097

## HOGS.

	Feb. 1910.	Feb. 1909.
Receipts .....	81,904	98,656
Shipments .....	15,192	4,382



A solid dressing that stops all slipping instantly and keeps the belt in good working condition. Write for free sample.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Martin, Tenn.—W. T. Murphy, G. S. Knox, W. B. Knox and S. H. Hall have incorporated the City Ice and Coal Company.

Jesup, Ia.—I. Moncey, L. S. Harvey and others have incorporated the Jesup Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$7,000.

Oil City, Pa.—The Erie Pure Ice Company is being organized to manufacture and sell ice and maintain a cold storage plant.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Schultz Ice Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by G. A. Schultz, W. A. Schultz and P. J. Debus.

Waterloo, Ia.—The Waterloo Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. President A. Wood, Sr., vice-president, C. Lewis.

Amarillo, Tex.—J. S. Ayers, H. H. Eggner and R. A. McCartney have incorporated the Ayers Ice Cream Company, with a capital stock of \$16,000.

Ridgeway, Ia.—The Silver Lake Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,200, by J. J. McNally, J. J. Martin and others.

Birmingham, Ala.—The National Egg Preserver Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by T. A. Robinson, D. A. Burns, J. Biddle and A. M. Douglas.

Stamford, Tex.—The Stamford Creamery and Ice Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. P. McDaniels, R. W. Bounds, S. Duncan and C. L. Littlepage.

Dansville, N. Y.—The Livingston Butter Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by F. W. Miller, F. W. Harter, of Dansville, and J. B. Frazer, of Genesee, and others.

Binghamton, N. Y.—The Niles-Kinney Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in dairy and farm products. H. A. Niles, D. D. Kinney and B. R. Kinney are the incorporators.

## ICE NOTES.

Versailles, Mo.—H. Moser will erect an ice plant here to have a capacity of 15 tons.

Milford, Ind.—The cold storage plant at this place has been badly damaged by fire.

Mena, Ark.—F. C. Wilsey of Siloam Springs, Ark., will establish a creamery plant here.

Runge, Tex.—The business men of this place contemplate establishing a creamery and an ice plant at Jennings, La.

Stuttgart, Ark.—S. A. Spencer and A. A. Shear are making arrangements to establish an ice plant here.

Middleport, N. Y.—The Sherwood Cold



Storage plant has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$30,000.

Roanoke, Va.—The Virginia Brewing Company's storage building has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000.

Jacksonville, Tex.—Richard O'Brien of Houston, Tex., is interested in the establishment of a creamery plant here.

Paterson, N. J.—Droste & Snyder are renovating the building on Bank street which will be used as a cold storage plant.

Ocean City, Mich.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Ocean City Cold Storage and Ice Company on Feb. 27. Loss, \$15,000.

Boerne, Tex.—Bids will be opened on March 15 by the Boerne Dairy Feed Company for the erection of its ice factory and creamery plant.

Morristown, Tenn.—The new \$150,000 produce and ice plant of the Morristown Produce and Ice Company is rapidly nearing completion.

Snyder, Tex.—The Snyder Ice Company has changed its name to the Snyder Ice, Light & Power Company, and increased its capital stock from \$16,000 to \$26,000.

Mount Washington, Md.—T. G. Bloom will shortly commence the erection of a \$150,000 ice plant at First street and North avenue. The plant is to have a capacity of 15 tons.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company has taken title from Lewis S. Mann to the properties at 1220 and 1220½ and 1234-36 Belmont avenue, which consist of two ice plants.

Henning, Tenn.—The Henning Electric Light and Ice Co. is being organized by S. M. Ray, R. S. Porter, J. D. Tarrant, J. B. Alston and R. Gregory to establish an ice and electric light plant.

Elmira, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hygeia Refrigerating Company will be held at the office of the company on Ferris street, on Tuesday, March 8, 1910, at 2:30 p. m., for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

## IT WAS THE FISH.

The diner dropped his knife and fork with a clatter.

"Waiter!" he cried.

"Yes, sir," said the waiter.

"What's this stuff?" demanded the diner.

"Steak, sir, I think," replied the waiter, examining it closely. "Yes, there's no doubt it's steak, sir."

"But the smell," roared the diner, "it must be weeks—Here, smell for yourself!"

The waiter shook his head and bent confidentially over the diner's shoulder.

"You are making a little mistake, sir," said he, glancing cautiously around. "It's that other gentleman's fish you smell."—Medical Fortnightly.



## Waterproof and Air-tight

These are the two vital elements necessary for insulating paper. Papers which absorb and retain moisture do more harm than good.

# GIANT Insulating PAPER

is absolutely free from these defects. Made of the best rope stock. Repels all moisture. No tar, oil or rosin. Perfectly odorless and air-tight. Acid proof.

Economical, durable, safe.

Write for Prices, Samples and Booklet  
No. 65

## The Standard Paint Company

General Offices

100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK

Branches:

Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, Denver, Memphis and Atlanta

PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS  
C. E. HUNTLEY & CO. 103 Park Ave., N. Y.

HIGH GRADE

# ICE TOOLS

AWLS SHAVERS SCALES  
REFRIGERATOR BLOCKS

Send for Catalog

COAL AND ICE  
HANDLING MACHINERY

## Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y. ARLINGTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL.





**COLD STORAGE INTERESTS CONFER.**

The prevalent agitation against cold storage of food products resulted in a meeting last week in Washington of members of the American Warehousemen's Association, who are interested in cold storage warehouses. Public cold storage warehousemen from Chicago to New York were largely represented. It was apparent that these interests are much concerned over the agitation and the mass of radical and ridiculous legislation proposed throughout the country to regulate cold storage warehouses.

Cold storage interests are anxious for a full and complete investigation of their business, and believe it would do away with the false ideas spread abroad concerning cold storage. They are also in favor of proper regulation, but believe it should be originated by the federal government and be made uniform everywhere, and should only be enacted after the fullest investigation.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting:

"That the cold storage warehouse in its present state of perfection occupies a most important economic position in the conservation of perishable products resulting in the lower average level of prices to the consumer than could otherwise be possible, as it is instrumental in securing to the public a greater amount of food than otherwise possible.

"That careless or conflicting legislation on the part of State or city can work much injury not only to the warehousemen, but to every one in any way connected with the production, sale or consumption of any perishable product which might be stored. That if legislation is necessary it should take the form of national legislation, as its business is largely interstate and uniformity is essential.

"That national legislation and supervision based upon adequate investigation by federal authorities as to its effect on prices of food products and the public health, and which would safeguard the interests of the public in an intelligent and logical manner would receive the hearty co-operation of all cold storage warehousemen.

# Henry Vogt Machine Co.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of

## Ice and Refrigerating Machinery and Boilers

"That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the committees of Congress having consideration of the subject."

**MEAT SHIPMENTS IN JANUARY.**

January reports of internal commerce movements just made public by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show livestock receipts during the month at seven primary interior markets totaled 3,084,892 head, compared

with 3,706,892 and 4,529,838 head received during January, 1909 and 1908. Of the total received during the month at these markets 709,896 head were cattle, 39,900 calves, 1,535,704 hogs, 755,148 sheep and 44,244 horses and mules. Receipts of cattle, sheep, horses and mules show larger figures than a year ago, while those of calves and hogs fall decidedly below the corresponding figures for the earlier years.

The receipts of hogs were 31 per cent. be-

**"C-Q-D"**

In the wireless telegraphy code "C-Q-D" is the signal of distress. In packinghouse and cold storage construction it's the signal that the insulation is distressing the plant manager and the chief engineer.

"Give us more cold air," yells the manager. "Can't do it," says the engineer. "I'm pumpin' her hard now, but your insulation's no good. If I gave you 10 tons more refrigeration it would leak right out. Your insulation won't hold it."

If "STAR" corkboard had been used there would have been no need of the "C-Q-D" distress signal.

Ask for prices and booklet.

**UNITED CORK COMPANIES**

HOBOKEN, N. J.

# YORK

**MANUFACTURING CO.**

The Largest Manufacturers of Ice and Refrigerating Machinery in the World.

**AMMONIA FITTINGS FOR THE TRADE A SPECIALTY**

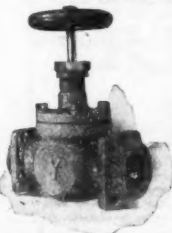
Our Foundry being equipped with special Melting and Annealing Furnaces, we are prepared to offer to users as well as the trade Ammonia Fittings of double the tensile strength of those made in the ordinary way.

**CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST**

Main Offices and Works: **YORK, PA.**

General Western Office: **1660 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago**

OUR FITTINGS ARE CARRIED IN STOCK AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:



NEW YORK—Shipley Const. & Supply Co., 70-72 Trinity Place.  
BOSTON—Bay State Const. & Supply Co., 88 Broad St.  
CHICAGO—Westerlin & Campbell Co., 26-28 N. Clinton St.  
PITTSBURG—Greenwood Const. & Supply Co., 337 Water St.  
PHILADELPHIA—Central Const. & Supply Co., 140 N. Tenth St.  
BUFFALO—Wegner Machine Co., Perry and Mississippi Sts.  
NEW ORLEANS—Rants & Biggar, 736 Conti St.  
ST. LOUIS—Pilsbry-Becker Eng. & Supply Co., 200 N. Main St.  
ATLANTA—York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St.  
HOUSTON—York Manufacturing Co., 2010 Congress St.  
CINCINNATI—Queen City Supply Co., S. W. Cor. Elm and Pearl Sts.  
LOS ANGELES—United Iron Works, 151 N. Los Angeles St.  
OAKLAND—United Iron Works, 8d and Jefferson Sts.  
SEATTLE—United Iron Works, 100 Main St.  
SPOKANE—United Iron Works, R. R. and Stevens st.  
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Waygood, Ltd., 51-65 Bathurst St.

**WHY IT PAYS TO USE****B. B. ANHYDROUS AMMONIA**

The use of Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia will increase the earning power of your plant. For its absolute freedom from the light oils, impurities and moisture will not permit a contribution to any accumulation of foreign gases in the system.

**Send For This Ammonia Book**

Our new book is a gold mine of information to everyone who is interested in refrigerating and ice-making plants. Send for it today.

**Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.**  
29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**B. B. Distributors**

ATLANTA, Morrow Transfer & Storage Co.  
BALTIMORE, 106 W. Lombard St., Jos. S. Wernig.  
BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.  
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co., 638 Washington St., Frank Bausch.  
CHICAGO, 329 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.  
CINCINNATI, The Burger Bros. Co.  
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.  
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.  
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.  
FORT WORTH, Texas Mfg. Co.  
HAVANA, Champion & Pascual.  
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS, R. E. Kramig & Co.  
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY, Co-Operative Land & Mercantile Co.  
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.  
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.  
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.  
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co., Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.  
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.  
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.  
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kuenen.  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.  
ST. LOUIS, McPheters Warehouse Co., Pilsbry-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.  
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.  
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.  
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.  
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alford & Co.

# HATELY COLD STORAGE COMPANY, CHICAGO

Office, 70-71 Board of Trade

Warehouses, 37th St. and Chicago River  
Superior facilities for



**STORING, CURING AND PACKING**  
ALL KINDS OF **PORK PRODUCTS** ON COMMISSION

*Advances made at minimum rates*

**SMOKING HAMS AND BACON A SPECIALTY**  
**Address HATELY BROS.**

low the January, 1909, and 48 per cent. below the January, 1908, totals, all the larger cities sharing in the decline. Thus Chicago receipts of hogs are given as 584,658 head, or 33 per cent. below January, 1909, receipts and less than half the number received in January, 1908. A similar decline is shown in the hog receipts at Kansas City and St. Joseph, while Omaha and St. Louis likewise show considerable, though not so heavy, declines as compared with the figures for the earlier years.

A large decline is also shown in the livestock receipts at four principal Atlantic seacoast cities, the total number of cattle, hogs, calves and sheep received at these four markets during the past month, 663,324 head, being 17 per cent. and 37 per cent. below the corresponding 1909 and 1908 totals. With the exception of calves, figures for all ani-

mals show considerable declines as compared with the figures for the year before. Thus combined receipts of cattle declined from 89,973 head in January, 1909, to 87,296 head in January, 1910, the smaller total being due, however, exclusively to the decrease of cattle receipts at Boston.

The combined receipts of hogs at these four markets, 346,618 head, were 19 per cent. below January, 1909, and 28 per cent. below January, 1908, totals, all the cities except Philadelphia showing smaller figures than a year before. Arrivals of sheep during the month fell 21 per cent. below the corresponding 1909 figures, the relative shortage in the supply being more pronounced in the case of Boston and New York.

Shipments for the month of packinghouse products from Chicago aggregated 167,380,123

pounds compared with 189,884,534 and 213,298,423 pounds shipped during January, 1909 and 1908. Compared with corresponding January, 1909, figures the shipments of fresh beef, tallow and hides are the only products showing slight increases, all the other items, especially cured and canned meats, lard, pickled beef and pork showing smaller totals than a year ago.

The eastward trunk-line movement of provisions from Chicago and Chicago Junction points for the four weeks in January, 72,600 tons, indicates an even heavier decline compared with the corresponding 1909 and 1908 figures of 81,939 and 94,089 tons. The combined stocks of meat at five principal markets at the close of the month, 157,742,940 pounds, were almost 50 per cent. below the total reported a year ago.

## Armour's Anhydrous Ammonia

Pure, Dry, Volatile



☐ Absolutely pure and free from moisture and all foreign substances. Possesses low boiling point, therefore the greatest cold producing and ice making power. **Manufactured solely from a mineral base.** Every cylinder subject to *your* most rigid test before using. ☐ Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, furnished upon request. ☐ Stock depots at all convenient points throughout the United States.

### STOCK DEPOTS:

ALLEGHENY—Armour & Co.  
ATLANTA—Armour & Co.  
BALTIMORE—Armour & Co.  
BIRMINGHAM—Armour & Co.  
BOSTON—The Armour Ammonia Works.  
BUFFALO—Armour & Co.  
CAMDEN, N. J.—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St., Philadelphia.  
CHICAGO—The Armour Ammonia Works.  
CLEVELAND—Armour & Co.  
COVINGTON, KY.—Armour & Co., Cincinnati.  
DALLAS—Armour & Co.  
DENVER—Armour & Co.

DETROIT—Baird & West.  
EAST ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.  
EL PASO—Armour & Co.  
FORT WORTH—Armour & Co.  
HOUSTON—Armour & Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS—August Hoffman, Majestic Bldg.  
JACKSONVILLE—Armour & Co.  
KANSAS CITY—Armour Packing Co.  
LOS ANGELES—Western W. Drug Co.  
LOUISVILLE—Armour & Co.  
MILWAUKEE—Armour & Co.  
NEW ORLEANS—Armour Packing Co. of La., Ltd.  
NEW YORK—The Armour Ammonia Works.

NORFOLK, VA.—Armour & Co.  
OMAHA—Armour & Co., South Omaha.  
PHILADELPHIA—Armour & Co., 917 Noble St.  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Armour & Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY—Armour & Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO—308 Postal Telegraph Bldg.  
SAVANNAH—Armour & Co.  
SEATTLE, WASH.—Armour & Co.  
SPOKANE—Armour & Co.  
ST. LOUIS—Armour & Co.  
ST. PAUL—Armour & Co.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Armour & Co.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.—Armour & Co.

**The Armour Ammonia Works, Chicago, Ill.**

Owned and Operated by **ARMOUR & COMPANY**



# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

**Record Prices Made and Broken Again—Hogs Over 10 Cents at Chicago—Packing Still Disappointing—Chicago Stocks Decreasing—World's Lard Stocks Increase.**

The developments in the provision market the past week have been toward higher range of prices with active trading on the advance. Each day seemed to be just the same as the preceding day in that the higher the price went the higher it seemed bound to go the following day. The middle of the week pork was over \$25 a barrel and lard up to 13½¢ a pound. The trading on the advance was active and the market very unsettled and the floor felt decided apprehension as to what might be the developments in store for the market as to price levels.

The live hog receipts have not increased and the actual movement during the past week was again very disappointing compared with last year. As the market for foods advanced there was a ready increase in the price of hogs and the middle of the week live hogs sold at over 10¢ a pound at Chicago, making the highest quotations since war times, when prices were quoted on a currency basis. The situation of the market seems to be unchanged. Stocks of product are not increasing as far as Chicago is concerned except in a very small way. During the past month the Chicago stocks made a

small increase in ribs but there was a decrease in lard and pork at Chicago and only a small increase in the total stock of meats of all kinds. The figures for the stocks this month compared with the previous month and last year follow:

	Mar. 1, 1910.	Feb. 1, 1910.	Mar. 1, 1909.
Contract lard, tierces .....	7,954	12,968	49,404
New contract pork, bbls....	8,366	8,351	13,242
Ribs, lbs.....	8,179,000	7,661,000	25,976,000

While this was the showing regarding the stocks of product at Chicago the statement of the world's lard stock was quite a surprise to the trade showing a total of 136,000 tierces by Fairbanks' figures, 155,000 by the Anglo-American Provision Company, and 140,000 by Hatley's. The Fairbanks total made an increase for the month of 21,500 tierces against a decrease of 28,000 tierces for the corresponding month last year. This was a net change in the apparent distribution of 49,500 tierces. This is a full third of the total supply of lard. The figures indicate that the stocks at points of production have been rapidly distributed but are held at points of distribution but are apparently not going into actual consumption.

The exports of hog products are very small. So far this season the exports have been 136,932,000 pounds of lard, a decrease of 95,703,000 pounds compared with last year, while the exports of all kinds of bacon and meats have been 127,000,000 pounds, a de-

crease of nearly 66,000,000 pounds compared with last year.

The situation in the market is practically unchanged other than as shown in the increase in the world's lard stock. This means that the price is apparently restricting the actual consumption. Whether the restriction in consumption is going to be sufficient to really produce a pressing accumulation of lard is yet to be determined. The fact, however, that the stocks are gaining shows that the world's consumption of American lard is decreasing very heavily compared with last year and this decrease is more pronounced on account of the fact that the actual production is less than last year.

The high price for meats, however, does not seem to have as yet had this effect on the stocks of product as in the case of lard. The absence, however, of reports covering the same number of points as in lard makes a comparison in this respect impossible. Packing returns for the past week showed a decrease of 20,000 hogs compared with last year and the packing for the winter season ending with March 1 will show a total of about 9,050,000 hogs in the packing of hogs, a decrease of about 2,750,000 from last year. The market on Thursday broke sharply on realizing and in sympathy with a very weak market in corn and other grain.

**BEEF.**—The market is very firm with prices advancing on the small stocks. Family, \$17@18; mess, \$14@14.50; extra India mess, \$27@27.50.

**PORK.**—The market is very firm but with only a small trade. Mess is quoted at \$26; clear, \$25@27.50, and family, \$28.50@27.

**LARD.**—The market is unsettled with the future market. Trade is very light. City

# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

**NEW YORK**  
Offices: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

**PURE  
REFINED  
LARD**



steam lard, \$13.62½; Western, \$13.80, and Middle West, \$13.70@13.75; Continent, \$14.20; South American, \$14.75; Brazil kegs, \$15.75; compound, 9¼@10c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 2, 1910, were as follows:

**BACON.**—Bristol, England, 5,679 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20,465 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 38,139 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 169,254 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 31,610 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 30,958 lbs.; Hango, Russia, 18,775 lbs.; Hull, England, 98,866 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,628 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,126,430 lbs.; London, England, 51,694 lbs.; Manchester, England, 7,637 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 109,866 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 41,626 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 27,102 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Azua, W. I., 1,685 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 29,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 5,040 lbs.; Bristol, England, 7,758 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 639 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,550 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 235,840 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 605 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,198 lbs.; Hull, England, 173,649 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,204 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,480 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 620,200 lbs.; London, England, 196,857 lbs.; Manchester, England,

15,840 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 10,411 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 4,013 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,041 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,965 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 15,149 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 622 lbs.; Southampton, England, 5,444 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 11,158 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,529 lbs.

**LARD.**—Aberdeen, Scotland, 70,763 lbs.; Azua, W. I., 4,018 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1,546 lbs.; Accra, Africa, 1,640 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 134,068 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 39,575 lbs.; Bristol, England, 94,900 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,200 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 3,586 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 2,262 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 8,809 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 60,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 46,747 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 62,511 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 137,923 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 33,480 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 25,975 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 22,893 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 8,750 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 20,510 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 38,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 78,587 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 700,519 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,231 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 128,809 lbs.; Hull, England, 1,468,699 lbs.; Havre, France, 43,764 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 42,479 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,530 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 202,834 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 46,257 lbs.; London, England, 275,375 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 585,848 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 1,512 lbs.; Manchester, England, 432,369 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 49,460 lbs.; Nazareth, Syria, 5,115 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 54,063 lbs.;

Para, Brazil, 28,540 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 11,200 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 8,285 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 521,746 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 2,425 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,450 lbs.; Swansea, Wales, 5,600 lbs.; Southampton, England, 38,600 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 18,256 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 79,286 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 19,169 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 8,400 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 51,403 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Mazatlan, Mexico, 150 gals.

**PORK.**—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 15 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 15 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 98 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 4 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 12 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 20 tes., 150 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 35 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 26 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 52 bbls.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 286 bbls.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 2, 1910, were as follows:

**BEEF.**—Arundel, Norway, 100 bbls.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 15 bbls.; Accra, Africa, 10 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 75 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 176 bbls.; Callao, Peru, 34 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 50 tes.; Colon, Panama, 30,118 lbs., 17 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 137 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 50 tes.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 20 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 87 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 15 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 42,030 lbs., 5 tes., 8 bbls.; Havre, France, 89 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 41 bbls.; Lome, 26 bbls.; London, England, 214,682 lbs., 25

(Continued on next page.)

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, 1910, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.	Lard.	
	Cake.	Oil	Cheese.	Hams.	Pkg.	Pkg.	Pkg.
Bags.	Bbls.	Boxes.	Boxes.	Pkgs.			
Baltic, Liverpool	2450	290	2218	122	488	624	10674
Umbria, Liverpool	.....	.....	939	140	.....	292	212
*Mesaba, London	656	.....	279	.....	10	783	6121
Wells City, Bristol	.....	.....	70	75	.....	.....	2535
Canning, Manchester	375	20	290	.....	160	4525	.....
*Furness, Glasgow	60	677	.....	190	50	57	285
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	.....	75	15	775	5620	.....
Potsdam, Rotterdam	4500	525	.....	106	46	325	5775
St. Andrew, Antwerp	9819	.....	.....	35	77	154	1700
Lapland, Antwerp	3749	20	40	175	.....	.....	.....
George Washington, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Nicolai II, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caroline, Havre	5225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Gascogne, Havre	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	100	.....
Calabria, Mediterranean	424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duca d'Abruzzi, Mediterranean	80	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martha Washington, Mediteran	882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	26399	2366	290	4293	325	990	671
Last week	10090	1975	.....	6014	150	1243	679
Same time in 1909	27886	8383	691	8626	255	1643	778

\*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

## ADLER & OBERNDORF, Inc.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUYERS OF  
ALL GRADES

TALLOW AND GREASE

PLACE YOUR OFFERINGS BEFORE US

## Mr. FRED K. HIGBIE

has been elected President of the American  
Meat Packers Supply Co., with offices in the

ROOKERY BUILDING, CHICAGO

He would be glad to hear from you whenever you  
are in the market for any of your requirements

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO CONTRACT FOR YOUR VARIOUS NEEDS WHILE THE PRICES ARE AT THE BOTTOM

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Feb. 26, 1910, with comparative tables:

PORK, BRLS.			
	Week	Week	From
	Feb. 26,	Feb. 27,	Nov. 1,
	1910.	1909.	to date.
United Kingdom..	456	1,361	10,757
Continent .....	122	100	3,528
So. & Cen. Am. ....	568	189	5,927
West Indies .....	603	554	16,620
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	1,167	1,397	4,580
Other countries ..	18	.....	153
Total .....	2,965	3,601	41,868
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,365,975	10,713,575	107,750,200
Continent .....	51,000	774,759	4,751,500
So. & Cen. Am. ....	76,825	21,800	2,734,475
West Indies .....	349,450	211,000	3,210,275
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	10,450	53,490
Other countries ..	19,575	.....	141,125
Total .....	3,862,825	11,731,814	118,701,065
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	3,410,900	7,232,971	75,527,322
Continent .....	3,109,650	7,067,441	44,587,787
So. & Cen. Am. ....	189,500	82,550	4,926,500
West Indies .....	922,100	834,711	11,001,250
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	46,300	90,830	163,663
Other countries ..	41,600	1,050	425,550
Total .....	7,726,050	15,318,553	136,932,373

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	2,735	2,130,400	4,177,100
Boston .....	.....	750,225	866,950
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	518,000
Baltimore .....	.....	30,000	599,000
New Orleans .....	230	11,000	115,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	168,000
Portland .....	.....	581,000	710,000
St. John .....	.....	860,000	672,000
Total week .....	2,965	3,862,825	7,726,050
Previous week .....	1,751	7,492,275	10,284,339
Two weeks ago .....	2,208	5,526,150	8,146,650
Cor. week last y'r ..	3,001	11,738,814	15,318,553

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1909, to date.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs. ....	8,373,600	11,292,400	2,918,800
Meats, lbs. ....	118,701,065	181,418,794	62,717,729
Lard, lbs. ....	136,932,373	232,634,900	95,702,527

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce .....	15/	15/	16@24c.
Oil cake .....	7/6	8c.	@10c.
Bacon .....	15/	15/	16@24c.
Lard, tierces .....	15/	15/	16@24c.
Cheese .....	20/	25/	@45c.
Canned meats .....	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter .....	25/	30/	@48c.
Tallow .....	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel .....	15/	15/	16@24c.



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market continues very firm in tallow and the prices are not being shaded in the least, in fact there seems to be enough firmness of position so that holders are very confident as to their situation and are unwilling to make any concessions. Stocks are small and while the demand is not at all pressing there is sufficient buying to absorb the offerings and there is not any quantity of tallow on the market in any form.

The production of tallow continues light and there seems to be no tendency to accumulate anywhere. The current consumption is absorbing the output just about as fast as it is made. The movement of actual is quite liberal, however, and last week the total receipts at all of the Western points were 146,000 compared with 122,000 last year. The fact, however, that the movement of hogs is so much less than last year and the production of hog fats is so much less is a very important feature in the pricemaking of tallow.

There is no export in tallow or practically none, due to the fact that foreign prices are below an export basis. There is, however, a little tallow going out of special qualities to special ports which takes care of some supply. The demand for oleo oil and for stearine has been better of late resulting in a better demand from pressers for tallow which has absorbed considerable of the supply.

A fact of very great importance in the tallow market this season as well as in the market for all oils and fats has been the supply of foreign oils imported. Estimates by leading merchants on the Produce Exchange, who have been interested in the importation of foreign oils this season indicate that there may have been 250,000 to 300,000 bbls. of foreign oils of all kinds brought into the American market already and there are contracts for a large quantity still to be shipped. While a great deal of this oil has been imported to take the place of high priced American greases and tallows, still there has been a great deal which has been used in the place of cotton seed oil and this importation has gone a long ways toward supplying the shortage in the American production of oils this season.

Quotations: City tallow prime, 7c. in tes.; country as to quality, 6½@7c. tes.; specials, 7½@7¾c. tes.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

**STEARINE.**—There has been no change in the stearine market this week and trade has been of very small proportions. The tone of the market has been firm, however, with 15c. bid in New York and Chicago reported as high as 15½c. to 16¼c. The demand has been for very small lots and despite the reports of improved demand for compound lard the actual buying by the compound makers has been of a rather limited volume. This is due in part to the high price for both oil and lard. Although stearine is selling now at about 4c. a lb., under the price of hog lard, demand has not been as active as hoped for. There has been improvement and prices have advanced on compound lard ½c. to ¾c. from the low point and stearine has advanced 2c. a lb. The trade seems to be waiting developments at present and consumers have been buying very conservatively.

**LARD OIL.**—Prices are very firm with lard but trade is dull. Prices are quoted at \$1.25.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is very firm with prices held higher owing to the strength of the foreign markets, but demand is light. Supplies are so small that there is no pressure on the market. Quotations in New York City of Ceylon, spot, 9@9¼c.; do., shipments, 9@9¼c.; Cochín spot, 9¾c.; shipments, 9½@9¾c.

**PALM OIL.**—There is a very firm tone in the market for palm oil and prices are firmly held for all qualities. Prices in New York are for prime red spot, 6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6¾@6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7c.; do., to arrive, 6¾@6¾c.; Palm kernels, spot 8½@8¾c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is very firmly held with lard. Quoted at \$6.90@7.00.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices are very firm, with only small offerings. For 20 cold test, 95@97c.; do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80c.; prime, 70c.; low grade off yellow, 62@65c.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market has been quiet this week but steady. Demand has not been active. Rotterdam quoted 74 florins. New York quotes 12½@13c. for extra.

**LARD STEARINE.**—The market is very quiet with the demand light. Prices are quoted at 13½c.

**GREASE.**—The market is very firm. Prices are higher with rather light offerings and moderate demand has affected the market. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½@6¾c.; bone, 6@6¾c.; nominal; house, 6¾@6¾c.; "B" and "A" white, 6½@6¾c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—The market continues very quiet but prices are nominally steady. Quotations: Yellow, 6½@6¾c., and white at 7@7½c.

## EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from preceding page.)

tes.; Liverpool, England, 409,509 lbs., 184 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 21 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 10 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 83 bbls.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 40 kgs.; Southampton, England, 477,060 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 141 bbls., 15 tes.; Trinidad, W. I., 25 bbls.

**OLEO OIL.**—Beyrouth, 10 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 385 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 885 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,105 tes.; Hull, England, 70 tes.; Liverpool, England, 210 tes.; Randers, Denmark, 25 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,005 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 135 tes.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,300 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,460 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 980 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 121,268 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,300 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,600 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 7,792 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,300 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 4,800 lbs.

**TALLOW.**—London, England, 62,187 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 6,584 lbs.; Manchester, England, 112,112 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,631 lbs.

**TALLOW OIL.**—Hamburg, Germany, 75 tes.

**TONGUE.**—Antwerp, Belgium, 277 kgs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 328 bbls.; Stockholm, Sweden, 25 bbls.

**CANNED MEAT.**—Arundel, Norway, 50 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 257 cs.; Bombay, India, 28 pa.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 300 cs.; Batavia, Java, 40 cs.; Colon, Panama, 325 cs.; Christiania, Norway, 75 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 56 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 433 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 90 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 720 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 44 pa.; Hull, England, 15 pa.; Havre, France, 160 cs.; Iquitos, Peru, 438 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 61 cs.; Liverpool, England, 640 cs.; London, England, 1,441 cs.; Manila, P. I., 278 cs.; Manchester, England, 1,099 cs.; Nazareth, Syria, 50 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 12 cs.; Santiago, Cuba, 177 cs.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 59 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 45 cs.

Speaking about the smell of Packingtown, a party visiting there one day included an extremely short, wide Englishman. The escort was a hog driver. "Haw!" exclaimed the Englishman, as soon as he hit it, "what a beastly smell, don'tcherknow." The chap-erone overheard it and said to the exclaimant: "Aw! Can dat noise about smell! De trubbel wit youse is yer nose is to close to yer feet! And, say, de lace holes in yer shoes is way too big, annyhow!"

# Corn Oil Cotton Oil Cocoanut Oil Palm Oil

## AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

**KREY PACKING CO.**

Manufacturers of the  
**FAMOUS X-RAY PURE KETTLE  
RENDERED LARD**

Send for Prices

ST. LOUIS, MO.

**CABLE MARKETS****Hamburg.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 3.—Market is firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 75 marks; choice butter oil, 77½ marks; choice summer white, 78½ marks.

**Rotterdam.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 3.—Market is steady. Quotations: Choice summer white, 45½ florins; prime summer yellow, 43½ florins; choice butter oil, 44½ florins.

**Antwerp.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 3.—Market is nominal. Quotations: Off oil, 88½ francs.

**Marseilles.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 3.—Market is firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 90¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 93¼ francs.

**Liverpool.**

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 3.—Market is firm. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 36¼s.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 3.—Crude cottonseed oil 48c. for March, 49c. for April, 49½c. for May.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 3.—Crude cottonseed oil 48c. for prompt, 49c. for April and May deliveries. Meal weak at \$28.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$10, Atlanta, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 3.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude nominally 49c. Prime 8 per cent. meal weak at \$28.75 @ \$29. Hulls scarce at \$10, loose.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 3.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 47c. bid, 47½c. asked for Texas; half cent higher for Valley; offerings light. Meal a shade stronger at \$32.50, long ton, shipside. Cake unchanged at \$30.50, sacked, long ton, shipside. Hulls dull at \$10, loose, \$12 sacked, New Orleans.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 3.—Cottonseed oil market steady at \$6.26 bid for prime crude; very little trade. Choice loose cake, \$20.50, f.o.b. Galveston.

**Louisville Cotton Oil Co.**

**LOUISVILLE BUTTER OIL**  
**PROGRESS BUTTER OIL**  
**PROGRESS COOKING OIL**  
**DEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL**  
**ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW**  
**SMOOTH SUMMER WHITE SOAP OIL**

OFFICE AND REFINERY FLOYD & K STS.  
P.O. STATION "E" LOUISVILLE, KY.  
CABLE ADDRESS

"COTTON OIL," LOUISVILLE.

CODES USED—PRIVATE "TWENTIETH CENTURY A.B.C." 4TH AND 5TH  
EDITION, "WESTERN UNION" AND "LIEBERS."

**ALSO FIRST IF NOT ONLY****LICENSED AND BONDED  
COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE****IN UNITED STATES**

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

**Garbage Disposal Plants**

DIGESTORS, DRYERS AND PERCOLATORS  
WE HAVE THE MOST ECONOMICAL SYSTEM KNOWN. WE SAVE THE LARGEST PER  
CENT. OF GREASE. WE DESIGN, MANUFACTURE AND ERECT  
COMPLETE PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

**The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Co.**

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U. S. A.

**CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterne &amp; Son Co.)

Chicago, Ill., March 2.—The ammoniate market continues to be very active and there has been considerable tonnage taken both of blood and tankage. The former, however, in not such a great volume on account of the scarcity, and we doubt if much blood could be bought now at anything under \$2.97, basis Chicago, for March shipment as made, stocks being pretty well exhausted.

In high-grade tankage there have been numerous sales made, all the way from \$2.70 and 10 to \$2.72 and 10, basis Chicago, and the general asking price at the present time, while it is \$2.72 and 10, yet packers seem to want the business and would cut this price 2½c. per unit. The trading has been rather large the past few days.

Cut bones, horns, etc., are as last quoted, and there is no change to note either in skulls, jaws or knuckles, from reported figures. (Quotations will be found on page 37.)

**MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.**

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher &amp; Co.)

Chicago, March 2.—During the past week provision prices have made new high records for pork, ribs and lard and close almost at the top to-night. There has been heavy realizing by the large holders, but all offerings have been greedily absorbed and the market looks as strong as ever. The good cash demand for both lard and meats, the very bullish Chicago stocks and the high hog prices have been the principal bull arguments. Prices seem very high, but there is still a large loss in manufacturing product. Now that hogs are selling above 10c. there should be a freer movement. Should we again be disappointed in the receipts the market will work still higher. However, the market is very nervous and any attempt at liquidation on a large scale would cause a sharp break. Therefore, we advise extreme caution in making new commitments on either side.

**IF OUR  
LABORATORY  
HAS HAD  
THE SAMPLE**

**THEN  
YOU  
KNOW**

**WHAT'S  
WHAT**

**THAT'S  
WHAT!**

**TRY IT  
STERNE & SONS CO.**  
Just Brokers  
**LABORATORY,**  
CHICAGO  
Established 1886



# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Cottonseed Oil Trade Light—Fluctuations  
Small—Trading Professional—Record  
Lard Prices Have Only Moderate Influence.**

The movement of oil prices during the past week has again been narrow. Fluctuations have been within range of about 20 points with no decided tendency either way. This condition of affairs has been very largely due to a feeling of uncertainty regarding the distribution of oil this spring and what further effect on consumption would be felt from the record prices for lard which have just been made. The position taken by some of the aggressive bulls is that there can be only one course for the market and that will be upward, due to the fact that the distribution of oil will be sufficient for edible purposes to absorb all the supplies available.

This admits of some argument and there seems to be some ground for a difference of opinion as to such distribution. The trade recognized and has recognized for months past that the consumption of oil this season was almost entirely for edible purposes. There certainly has been an enormous demand for oil for compound manufacture and for the butterine trade, but against this has been the enormous decrease in exports of oil and there is every indication to show that the decrease in the consumption of oil for other than edible purposes has been great this season.

The season is just half over and the question of the supplies for the remaining six months are before the trade. From the standpoint of the lard market there would seem to be every reason for expecting heavy distribution of oil in the shape of compound lard for the next six months if not longer, and certainly until the new crop comes on the market. With September lard the same price as near-by lard it is evident that there is no expectation of any increase in the hog food supply during the next six months to bring any pressure on the market; on the other hand the recent developments in the distribution of lard show during February an increase in the world's lard stock of 21,500 tierces compared with a decrease of 28,000 tierces last year. This is a net restriction in the apparent distribution or a net increase in the apparent supply, whichever way it is put, of 49,500 tierces of lard in one month. If such distribution is the result of the high prices it is evident that even the present supply of hogs is large enough to have a distinct bearing on the food situation.

It is possible that the conditions in cottonseed oil are of a character similar to this development in lard supplies. Of course, there is no way of proving this as no returns are made of stocks at any point either North or South. It is purely a matter of estimate based on the seeming condition of the supply. There seems to be every reason for believing that the supply of oil this season was a very small one. On the basis of the crush estimate by refining interests from a 10,100,000 bale cotton crop there would be

approximately 2,400,000 bbls. The carry-over was estimated at 400,000 bbls. This would give a supply of 2,800,000 bbls. The exports of oil for six months this season have been 263,000 bbls. On the basis of the corresponding proportion of exports for the next six months this season as shown a year ago, the total for the year would be under 500,000 bbls.

Last year's home distribution of oil was evidently 1,800,000 bbls. The carry from the previous year was estimated at 50,000 bbls.; the output was estimated by the trade at 3,150,000 bbls. Of this 1,000,000 bbls. were exported and 400,000 bbls. carried over, leaving apparent home distribution of 1,800,000 bbls. On the basis of 20 per cent. increase in the home distribution of oil which would indicate a vast increase in the consumption for edible purposes much more than offsetting the decrease in consumption otherwise, and exports of 500,000 bbls. it would indicate that the supply of oil remaining in the country at present may be sufficient for the demand.

Whether it is or not will depend on the price. As shown, the developments in the hog supply indicate that the price is restricting the distribution. If this argument applies in any way to the oil trade it would naturally follow that the recent dullness in compound lard extending over a period of two or three months is due in part to the price and to the economy which the country is pursuing owing to the high price for food products.

On Thursday the market turned weak in the afternoon and broke sharply on realizing.

The  
American  
Cotton  
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET,  
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:  
"AMCOTOIL," New York.

**Cottonseed  
Products.**

OIL, LINTERS,  
CAKE, ASHES,  
MEAL, HULLS.

**GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED**

Chicago, 1893.  
San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.

# KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

## COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS

Closing prices, Saturday, Feb. 26, 1910.—Spot, \$7.10@7.20; March, \$7.10@7.12; April, \$7.20@7.24; May, \$7.29@7.30; July, \$7.38@7.39; September, \$7.37@7.39; October, \$6.79@6.81; November, \$6.54@6.58; December, \$6.35@6.50; good off, \$6.90@7.10; off, \$6.85@7.08; winter, \$7.15@7.60; summer, \$7.10@7.70. Sales were: March, 800, \$7.11@7.13; May, 1,200, \$7.30@7.31; July, 1,300, \$7.39@7.41; September, 100, \$7.38; October, 100, \$6.80. Futures closed unchanged to 4 decline. Total sales, 3,500. Prime crude S. E., \$6.33.

Closing prices, Monday, Feb. 28, 1910.—Spot, \$7.20@7.50; March, \$7.20@7.23; April, \$7.30@7.36; May, \$7.36@7.38; July, \$7.44@7.45; September, \$7.41@7.45; October, \$6.83@6.85; November, \$6.55@6.58; December, \$6.33@6.50; good off, \$7.00@7.20; off, \$6.95@7.18; winter, \$7.35@7.75; summer, \$7.20@7.75. Sales were: May, 1,200, \$7.37@7.39; July, 4,800, \$7.45@7.48; September, 1,100, \$7.42@7.46; October, 1,500, \$6.84@6.89. Futures closed 1 to 10 advance. Total sales, 8,000. Prime crude S. E., \$6.28@6.40.

Closing prices, Tuesday, March 1, 1910.—Spot, \$7.33@7.50; March, \$7.33@7.34; April, \$7.37@7.38; May, \$7.39@7.40; July, \$7.47@7.50; September, \$7.50@7.51; October, \$6.88@6.90; November, \$6.82@6.65; December, \$6.40@6.50; good off, \$7.00@7.30; off, \$7.22@7.27; winter, \$7.35@8; summer, \$7.30@8. Sales were: March, 1,900, \$7.23@7.32; April, 200, \$7.37; May, 1,700, \$7.36@7.40; July, 1,700, \$7.44@7.48; September, 3,000, 7.45@7.51; October, \$6.88. Futures closed 2 to 13 advance. Total sales, 9,100. Prime crude S. E., \$6.33.

Closing prices, Wednesday, March 2, 1910.—Spot, \$7.42@7.43; March, \$7.39@7.42; April, \$7.40@7.42; May, \$7.43@7.45; July, \$7.53@7.55; September, \$7.55@7.56; October, \$6.90@6.92; November, \$6.60@6.64; December, \$6.40@6.50; good off, \$7.20@7.40; off, \$7.10@7.40; winter, \$7.40@8; summer, \$7.40@8. Sales were: Spot, 100, \$7.43; March, 600, \$7.40@7.42; May, 1,600, \$7.42@7.45; July, 6,000, \$7.50@7.55; September, 3,100, \$7.50@7.57; October, 1,800, \$6.89@6.91; November, 800, \$6.60@6.62. Futures closed 2 decline to 6 advance. Total sales, 14,000. Prime crude S. E., \$6.40@6.47.

Closing prices, Thursday, March 3, 1910.—Spot, \$7.34@7.41; March, \$7.31@7.35; April, \$7.32@7.35; May, \$7.38@7.39; July, \$7.46@7.47; September, \$7.48@7.49; October, \$6.87@6.92; November, \$6.57@6.63; December, \$6.25@6.50; good off, \$7.05@7.30; off, \$7.00@7.30; winter, \$7.30@7.80; summer, \$7.30@7.80. Sales: Spot, 100, \$7.42; March, 500, \$7.33@7.40; April, 100, \$7.34; May, 700, \$7.38@7.43; July, 1,500, \$7.46@7.53; September, 900, \$7.48@7.52. Total sales, 3,800. Futures closed 3 to 15 decline. Prime crude quoted \$6.33@6.40.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

### COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to March 2, 1910, and for the period since September 1, 1909, and for the same period 1908-9, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1909.	Same period, 1908-9.
Aalesund, Norway .....	—	50	50
Aberdeen, Scotland .....	—	—	25
Acapulco, Salvador .....	—	13	62
Alexandria, Egypt .....	—	1,345	1,562
Algiers, Egypt .....	—	748	4,172
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony .....	—	102	232
Amapola, Honduras .....	—	67	—
Amsterdam, Holland .....	—	—	50
Ancona, Italy .....	29	735	2,343
Antigua, W. Indies .....	—	137	51
Antwerp, Belgium .....	20	1,330	2,065
Auckland, New Zealand .....	—	230	138
Aux Cayes, Haiti .....	4	7	—
Azua, W. I. .....	14	14	102
Bahia, Brazil .....	—	38	—
Barbados, W. I. .....	—	624	571
Bari, Italy .....	—	—	150
Beira, E. Africa .....	—	226	—
Beirut, Syria .....	10	10	351
Belfast, Ireland .....	—	50	45
Belize, B. Honduras .....	—	—	124
Bergen, Norway .....	—	55	375
Biscaglia, Italy .....	—	—	25
Bissau, Portuguese Guinea .....	—	—	5
Bombay, India .....	—	7	—
Bordeaux, France .....	—	59	2,033
Brasilia, Roumania .....	—	340	266
Bremen, Germany .....	—	—	375
Bridgetown, W. I. .....	—	—	60
Brisbane, Australia .....	—	—	10
Bristol, England .....	—	—	75
Buenos Aires, Arg. Rep. .....	37	2,217	5,130
Bukharest, Roumania .....	—	—	125
Calcutta, India .....	—	33	—
Cairo, Egypt .....	—	246	—
Callao, Peru .....	—	354	5
Calcutta, India .....	—	5	—
Cape Town, Cape Colony .....	347	2,007	588
Cardenas, Cuba .....	—	6	—
Cardiff, Wales .....	—	—	35
Cartagena, Colombia .....	—	—	4
Carupano, Venezuela .....	—	4	26
Cayenne, Br. Guiana .....	—	344	216
Christiania, Norway .....	350	2,599	1,171
Christiansand, Norway .....	—	—	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba .....	—	99	163
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela .....	—	58	80
Colon, Panama .....	53	1,815	794
Constantinople, Turkey .....	100	6,492	22,406
Copenhagen, Denmark .....	250	1,730	935
Corinto, Nicaragua .....	—	29	31
Cork, Ireland .....	—	200	—
Cristobal, Panama .....	—	10	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands .....	—	28	—
Danzic, Germany .....	—	430	200
Dedeagatch, Turkey .....	300	625	1,523
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa .....	90	434	130
Femerara, Br. Guiana .....	—	1,246	1,419
Domolien, W. I. .....	—	—	310
Drontheim, Norway .....	—	77	275
Dublin, Ireland .....	200	3,574	1,716
Dundee, Scotland .....	—	—	25
Dunkirk, France .....	—	600	149
E. London, Cape Colony .....	—	—	39
Flume, Austria .....	—	—	200
Galatz, Roumania .....	100	2,987	4,356
Genoa, Italy .....	50	9,074	26,816
Georgetown, Br. Guiana .....	—	—	10
Gibara, Cuba .....	—	—	7
Gibraltar, Spain .....	—	159	109
Glasgow, Scotland .....	—	1,630	1,975
Gothenberg, Sweden .....	—	1,100	300
Grenada, W. Indies .....	—	—	11
Guadeloupe, W. I. .....	—	1,625	1,713
Guantanamo, Cuba .....	—	40	70
Halifax, N. S. .....	—	—	24
Hamburg, Germany .....	—	2,590	0,102
Hango, Russia .....	—	—	20
Havana, Cuba .....	80	1,800	587
Havre, France .....	—	3,975	9,022
Helingsfors, Finland .....	—	10	20
Hull, England .....	20	825	170
Inagua, W. I. .....	—	—	7
Jacmel, Haiti .....	—	3	—
Jamaica, W. I. .....	—	125	—
Kavala, Turkey .....	—	—	200
Kingston, W. I. .....	68	1,850	1,836
Kobe, Japan .....	—	—	25
Koenigsberg, Germany .....	—	—	50
Kustendji, Roumania .....	200	1,900	5,489
La Guaira, Venezuela .....	—	12	146
La Libertad, Salvador .....	—	—	5
Leghorn, Italy .....	424	3,538	8,941
Liverpool, England .....	—	4,469	4,903
London, England .....	—	6,989	5,968
Macoris, San Domingo .....	—	77	279
Malmö, Sweden .....	—	250	180
Malta, Island of .....	—	1,009	1,819
Manaca, Brazil .....	—	6	—
Manchester, England .....	325	2,205	1,845
Manzanillo, Cuba .....	—	202	40
Maracaibo, Venezuela .....	—	51	188
Marseilles, France .....	—	6,100	26,612
Martinique, W. Indies .....	—	2,899	1,974
Matanzas, W. I. .....	17	108	19
Mauritius, Island of .....	—	—	24
Mazatlan, Mexico .....	—	11	—
Melbourne, Australia .....	—	70	187
Messina, Sicily .....	—	—	30
Monrovia, Liberia .....	—	—	14
Montego Bay, W. Indies .....	—	23	—
Monte Cristi, San Dom. .....	—	368	—
Montevideo, Uruguay .....	326	2,729	2,156
Naples, Italy .....	—	2,794	4,153
Newcastle, England .....	—	—	25

### The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

## COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
Jersey Butter Oil

Offices: CINCINNATI, O.

Cable Address:  
PROCTER, CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

Refineries: { IVORYDALE, O.  
PORT IVORY, N. Y.  
KANSAS CITY, KAS. }



# ASPEGREN & CO.

**Produce Exchange**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**EXPORTERS**

**BROKERS**

**WE EXECUTE  
ORDERS  
TO BUY OR SELL**

## Cotton Seed Oil FUTURE DELIVERY

**ON THE N. Y.  
PRODUCE  
EXCHANGE FOR**

**Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.**

Nuevitas, Cuba	—	20	54
Oran, Algeria	—	453	812
Palermo, Sicily	—	—	700
Panama, Panama	—	—	26
Panderna, Asia	—	28	118
Para, Brazil	—	440	30
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	12	—
Patras, Greece	—	—	200
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	—	150
Piraeus, Greece	—	—	25
Point a Pitre, W. I.	—	—	240
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	36	48
Port au Prince, W. I.	19	61	91
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	28	68
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	73	105
Port Limon, Costa Rica	5	307	207
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	3	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	—	66
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	20
Port Said, Egypt	28	94	313
Preveza, Turkey	—	—	25
Progreso, Mexico	—	153	94
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	948	452
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	32	—
Ravenna, Italy	100	1,000	3,599
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	189	1,998	2,444
Rosario, A. R.	—	19	—
Rotterdam, Holland	525	20,109	23,292
St. Johns, N. F.	—	26	48
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	239	165
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	—	77
St. Martins, W. I.	—	—	193
St. Thomas, V. I.	—	26	32
Salonica, Turkey	—	1,121	4,176
Samana, San Dom.	—	—	158
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	82	99
San Domingo City, San Dom.	57	261	398
San Jose, C. R.	—	—	17
Santiago, Cuba	157	480	287
Santos, Brazil	—	241	—
Savannalia, Colombia	—	14	4
Sfax, Tunisia	—	—	47
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	41	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	868	919
Sousa, Tunisia	—	—	480
Southampton, England	—	850	300
Stavanger, Norway	—	10	—
Stettin, Germany	—	180	2,400
Stockholm, Sweden	50	327	50
Surinam, D. Guiana	7	21	6
Sydney, Australia	—	71	9
Syracuse, Sicily	—	25	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	260	51
Tonsberg, Norway	—	250	—
Trieste, Austria	—	100	10,385
Trinidad, Island of	—	200	161
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	1,711
Valparaiso, Chile	—	2,248	1,490
Varana, Bulgaria	—	35	—
Venice, Italy	413	7,236	37,274
Vera Cruz, Mexico	209	382	461
Wellington, N. Z.	—	—	109
Yokohama, Japan	—	10	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,173</b>	<b>140,531</b>	<b>209,570</b>

### From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	250	7,106
Belfast, Ireland	—	483	575
Bordeaux, France	—	25	175
Bremen, Germany	—	75	3,479
Christiania, Norway	—	5,515	1,800
Coton, Panama	—	21	204
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	550	2,810
Genoa, Italy	—	25	600
Glasgow, Scotland	—	985	3,479
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	600	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,836	33,311
Havana, Cuba	—	267	1,517
Havre, France	—	502	1,907
Liverpool, England	—	480	10,777
London, England	225	2,475	11,751
Manchester, England	—	50	3,480
Marseilles, France	—	250	20,041
Naples, Italy	—	100	400
Odessa, Russia	—	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland	450	18,697	69,834
Santiago, Cuba	—	—	25
Stavanger, Norway	—	535	180
Trieste, Austria	—	—	6,970
Venice, Italy	—	600	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	489
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>85,261</b>	<b>178,981</b>

### From Baltimore.

Copenhagen, Denmark	—	50	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,256	635
Havre, France	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	105	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>1,035</b>

### From Philadelphia.

Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	208
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	104
Rotterdam, Holland	—	104	604
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>916</b>

### From Savannah.

Algiers, Algeria	—	—	314
Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	102
Bergen, Norway	26	—	—
Bremen, Germany	—	716	408
Christiania, Norway	1,265	2,234	—
Christiansand, Norway	102	102	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,051	—
Genoa, Italy	—	—	6,476
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	614	205
Hamburg, Germany	99	3,225	3,131
Havre, France	—	1,072	5,942
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	1,480
Liverpool, England	—	4,541	—
Malmo, Sweden	—	52	52
Malta, Island of	—	—	229
Manchester, England	—	4,230	24
Marseilles, France	—	—	1,949
Naples, Italy	—	—	1,488
Oran, Algeria	—	—	128
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,952	20,862
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	215
Stettin, Germany	—	—	461
Stockholm, Sweden	—	102	—
Trieste, Austria	—	—	281
Venice, Italy	—	—	1,328
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>27,072</b>	<b>44,442</b>

### From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	50	—
Canada	—	12,237	14,975
Hamburg, Germany	—	175	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	20
Mexico (including overland)	847	38,489	71,359
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	2,825
<b>Total</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>50,971</b>	<b>89,179</b>

### Recapitulation.

From New York	5,173	140,531	209,570
From New Orleans	675	35,261	178,981
From Galveston	—	4,938	29,113
From Baltimore	—	3,461	1,035
From Philadelphia	—	104	916
From Savannah	1,462	27,072	44,442
From Newport News	—	4,100	10,000
From Norfolk	—	5,075	4,700
From all other ports	847	50,971	89,179
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,157</b>	<b>271,513</b>	<b>628,486</b>

### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, March 3, 1910.—The market during the past week has been confined to narrow fluctuations, at one time declining 7 to 9 points under last Thursday's close and then recovering all the decline and about 7 to 9 points more. The high levels were March \$7.43, May \$7.45, July \$7.55, September \$7.57. At the low level of the week consumers were rather free buyers, in fact, followed the advance up to and including Tuesday, but Wednesday's advance practically stopped further buying from this source and prices today eased off under very little selling, closing today at about last Thursday's closing prices. The crude market during the week was accused of all sorts of things, reports of sales being made for Southeast at \$6.27, all the way up to \$6.53 for March and all in one day, and April-May to \$6.60, closing for the week with \$6.40 bid, \$6.43 to \$6.47 generally asked.

The course of the market for the coming week is rather a problem. Crude on the one hand is only sparingly offered, and at some 17 to 24 points above the parity of refined, and on the other hand, we have the dropping out of the consuming demand, or, in other words, the supply of raw material is practically on the same basis as the demand. This practically leaves the traders with almost nothing to work on, except to guess which of the two contending factions has the best staying power. We quote today as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil—March, \$7.31 bid, \$7.35 asked; May, \$7.38 bid, \$7.39 asked; July, \$7.46 bid, \$7.47 asked; September, \$7.48 bid, \$7.49 asked; October, \$6.87 bid, \$6.92 asked; November, \$6.57 bid, \$6.63 asked; December, \$6.25 bid, \$6.50 asked. We further quote: Prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$7.70; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.60; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.25; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$7.20; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 30s.

**SCIENTIFIC**

**OIL MILL MACHINERY**

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

**THE FOOS MFG. CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

## PALM OIL IN OLEOMARGARINE.

(Continued from page 17.)

and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef-fat, suet, lard, lard-oil, vegetable-oil, anatto, and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat made in imitation or semblance of butter, or, when so made, calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter."

"Sec. 8. That upon oleomargarine which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected a tax of 10 cents per pound, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof; and any fractional part of a pound in a package shall be taxed as a pound: *provided, when oleomargarine is free from artificial coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow, said tax shall be one-fourth of one cent per pound.*" [Italics ours.]

The defendant in that case was charged with having knowingly purchased and received for sale oleomargarine which had not been properly stamped according to law. It was shown that out of 160 ounces of which the compound was composed, only one and one-half ounces were palm oil, and the following ruling of the Commissioner was introduced in evidence:

"This office rules that where so minute and infinitesimal a quantity of a vegetable oil is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine as is proposed to be used in palm oil, and through its use the finished product looks like butter of any shade of yellow, it cannot be considered that the oil is used with the purpose or intention of being a *bona fide* constituent part or element of the product, but is used solely for the purpose of producing or imparting a yellow color to the oleomargarine, and, therefore, that the oleomargarine so colored is not free from artificial coloration and becomes subject to the tax of ten cents per pound."

## Palm Oil as a Natural Ingredient.

The contention was that Congress having, in section 2, defined oleomargarine to consist of certain substances the color, which resulted from the use of such substances, or any of them, was a natural, not an artificial, coloration. The contention, and the argument of counsel to support it, was given at length so that its full extent and strength should be shown. Among other things this was said: "However minute may be the quantity of palm oil used, it is none the less a vegetable oil, a statutory, or so to speak, a natural ingredient of oleomargarine, and displaces in the finished product an equal volume of some other statutory ingredient of oleomargarine, as, for instance, cottonseed oil." And it was argued that the statute conferred "no power upon the Commissioner to prescribe the formula for the manufacture of oleomargarine, or the proportion of the different ingredients, or to exclude any ingredient except upon the ground of its being deleterious to health."

The argument could not be misunderstood or evaded. It asserted the purity of the oleomargarine under the law and that its color came from its purity, not from any illegal addition to it. The contention, therefore, was direct and unqualified by any consideration of the relative quantity of the ingredients. Its force was recognized but it was nevertheless rejected, and in reply it was pointed out that the statute was not enacted to permit the manufacture of oleomargarine but to prevent its sale "as and for butter." And it was decided "that when any substance, although named as a possible ingredient of oleomargarine, substantially serves only the function of coloring the mass and so as to cause the product to 'look like butter of any shade of yellow,' it is an artificial coloration." It was stated that palm oil is a vegetable oil, and one of the substances authorized to be used by section two in the composition of oleomargarine. But this, it was added, did not exempt the product from the higher tax if the palm oil or any other "statutory ingredient," to use the phrase of counsel, was used only for coloring.

The statute was carefully analyzed and the words, "and other coloring matter" in section

2 was declared to have an obvious purpose. "It was to prevent," it was said, "excluding from the operation of the statute anything in its nature oleomargarine (that is to exempt from the higher tax anything in its nature oleomargarine) by the addition of a substance not in reality an ingredient, but serving substantially only the purpose of coloring the product to cause it to look like butter." And it was further said, "the fact that one of the ingredients of this compound is palm oil does not show that such oil does anything else than color the product composed of other ingredients, and if it does substantially only this it is rightfully styled an artificial coloration."

## Difference Between Cliff and Moxley Cases.

This language brings us to the point of distinction between that case and the case at bar. It is put beyond controversy that oleomargarine may be subject to the higher tax though its color result from a "statutory ingredient." To relieve from such consequence the ingredient must be there in substantial quantity, in quantity substantial enough to contribute to the product something more than color. And this, it is insisted, the palm oil does in the case at bar and the case is, therefore, it is further insisted, distinguished from the Cliff case. The contention is that the defendant in the Cliff case "stood upon the narrow proposition, that palm oil being a vegetable oil and, therefore, being a statutory ingredient of oleomargarine, it made no difference whether the amount of it used was small or large, or whether the sole purpose of its use was to impart the desired color; coloration due to its use was not, within the meaning of the statute 'artificial coloration.'"

It is further urged that "Cliff made no effort whatever to show what, if any, were the effects of palm oil upon the oleomargarine other than giving color to it," but admitted for the purpose of the case "that the sole and only function of the palm oil was to make the oleomargarine 'look like butter of a shade of yellow.'"

He did not show, as he might have shown, it is further urged, "what are found as facts in this case, namely: that palm oil in its nature is suitable for food; that, for many years prior to 1902, it had been used for food and that, when so used, it was found healthful and digestible; and that palm oil had been successfully used in oleomargarine prior to May 9, 1902, the date of the passage of the amendment which for the first time made the tax upon oleomargarine that is free from artificial coloration smaller than the tax upon oleomargarine that is not free from artificial coloration. Prior to May 9, 1902, all oleomargarine was taxed under the original oleomargarine law passed in 1886 at the rate of two cents per pound, regardless of whether it was free or not free from artificial coloration."

Are these contentions sustained by the facts certified? Do they show that the palm oil has substantially any other purpose than to color the product? It is certified that palm oil is a purely vegetable oil, "is perfectly wholesome, is readily digested, and has long been used as an article of food in countries where it is produced." These are useful qualities undoubtedly, and the extent of their contribution by the presence of one-half of one per cent. of palm oil is attempted to be estimated. It is the ingredient, the certificate says, that gives to the oleomargarine a "shade of yellow" and makes it resemble butter, that is, enables it to seem what it is not, and so far, at least, to defeat the purpose of the law against coloration. And the certificate further recites that, "in addition to coloring the oleomargarine in resemblance to butter, the palm oil probably gives to the oleomargarine slightly better grain of texture, causing it to act more like butter in the frying pan, and it also caused said oleomargarine to have a better physiological effect upon the persons who ate it; but such function of the palm oil, other than as coloring matter, was slight, and but for the coloring imparted to the oleomargarine, would not probably have been used in its manufacture."

## Court Believes the Cases Are Alike.

We do not think these facts take the case out of the ruling in the Cliff case. There is no more substantial contribution of character to the compound in this case than in that. The amount of palm oil used in that case was something greater than in this and the purpose of its use was the same. It, of course, added whatever qualities it possessed and could exist in a fraction of one per cent. of the product of which it made a part. This did not need explicit statement and it gains nothing now by explicit statement. What effect is claimed for it? It gives, it is said, a slightly better grain of texture, a better physiological effect upon those who eat it.

But those effects are "slight," it is certified. What is meant by "slight." It is the word of a rather indeterminate meaning. It usually implies unimportance or insignificance, and is practically given that meaning in the certificate. The palm oil, it is certified, contributes so little to the value or quality of the oleomargarine that but for its coloring power it would not be used. It may be, as counsel says, that the motive of its use cannot make it illegal and that one cannot become an offender against the law by doing what it permits. But the question here is not what the law permits. That was decided in the Cliff case. The question here is whether we shall exaggerate a slight use of a "statutory ingredient" into a substantial use of it, and by doing so bring its use within the permission of the statute and relieve the product of which it is a "slight" part from a tax of ten cents.

We have so far considered this case on the authority of the Cliff case, deeming it unnecessary to repeat the reasoning of the latter, as though the question was *res integra*. It may be well, however, to develop the argument of counsel somewhat further. It is presented in a summary way into the following syllogism:

"First premise: Color due to the use of an authorized food ingredient, not artificially colored, is not artificial coloration. (McCray case.)

"Second premise: Palm oil, being a vegetable oil, suitable for food, and its nature such as to make oleomargarine suitable for food, and being itself not artificially colored, is an authorized food ingredient. (Cliff case.)

"Conclusion: Therefore color due to the use of palm oil is not artificial coloration."

The premises and conclusion are assumed by ignoring, not by following, the cases cited to support them. The error arises by making the term "authorized food ingredient" unqualified and by disregarding what the Cliff case makes essential. The quality of suitability for food of an ingredient is made determinative, and wholly determinative, disregarding its quantity, its relation and proportion to other ingredients, and this, counsel indeed contends for and is the proposition presented in the second question certified. But the contention contravenes the rule in the Cliff case, where the distinction was made between the mere addition of an authorized food ingredient and its service in the compound for something more substantial than coloration. We now repeat it. Any other rule would give too easy a way to evade the statute and make its purpose yield, not to what is essential to the manufacture of oleomargarine, but what is non-essential, and render a law which was intended to prevent deception an easy means to accomplish it.

## Court Decides It Is Artificial Coloring.

We are not called upon to consider whether the first premise of counsel's syllogism is sustained by *McCray v. United States*, 195 U. S. 127, but we are concerned to say, to meet a contention of counsel, that it will not be put into antagonism with the Cliff case by the meaning we have given the latter. On the contrary, the cases support each other. In both this court declined to follow arguments based upon the mere letter of the statute in destruction of its manifest intention. The contention in the McCray case was that butter, whether artificially colored or not, was an

(Concluded on page 33.)



# HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—There are rumors of late of the large sole leather tanner buying native and branded hides from big packers who are anxious to keep cleaned up on February and March stock which are likely very true but the trades are being kept on a private basis and just what the decline was from 14c. on native steers or 13c. on butt brands and Colorados is not definitely reported. There are further rumors of branded cows selling that were offered at 12½c., previously for January and February salting and also some January, February and March all weight native cows. The "tanning packers" are not offering hides at present prices but the packers are anxious to keep sold up as noted above owing to poor quality. January's recently sold at 14½c., but may be effected by weakness in February and March. Texas steers are nominal. Northern points were last quoted at 15c., 14c. and 13c. for the three weights. Rumors of Texas hides being included in some native and branded sold by a big packer, which hides ran February and March, do not definitely state quantities, etc., and it is probable the price was less than this although if Ft. Worth sold possibly something better was secured. Good lots including Ft. Worth were last nominally held at 15½c., 14½c. and 13½c. Butt brands and Colorados are rumored to have shared in recent sales by a big packer to the large buyer. Some parties believe February and March may have brought 13c., others think not. January stock was last quoted around 13¼ with some early Januarys recently sold at 13½c. Branded cows are also rumored to have shared in trading recently but comprised January and February salting that was being offered at 12½c. mostly from the Northern points. Opinions differ as to price secured on the private terms sale but it is believed not better than 12c. ruled. Native cows are rumored sold for February and March. Packers reduced offering figures as noted in later advices recently to 13c. for heavies and 12½c. for lights to April 1. These figures or possibly lower prevailed. The weakness in packer cows does not help country hides of late receipt although dealers are endeavoring to sustain that market. Native and branded bulls are slow and considered nominally easier on both.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market is unsettled. Dealers are endeavoring to hold prices up on the strength of the former 12c. sales of fall hides. Tanners say out of all of the tanners of the country but one was found as a purchaser at this price and for this reason they question the reliability of a new report to the effect that a car or so more of November and December buffs and extremes brought that figure to go East. They also claim that the dealers are harping on the former sale to help them out on hides they have on hand that cost them higher money. The Western tanners are holding out of the market and in general trading keeps dull. Eastern tanners have shown more willingness to take odd lots of late and show a preference for earlier stock. Some reports from Boston note that tanners there who have felt very sick over the situation are showing a trifle more interest and following the present trend of the market closely. Some buyers are picking up what

bargains they can and not operating at asking prices. One purchase is reported of a car of Western outside city 25 lb. and up hides at 10½c., selected and delivered to Western tannery. The Chicago dealers are not buying freely at outside points as they claim prices are too high. Western tanners are of the opinion that the dullness and weakness in packer cows will depress present receipt country hides and they are not operating at over 10½c. at high freight points on selection less Chicago freight. The tendency is naturally for lower prices on February and March stock. Dealers at outside points are making an effort to get prices down on February and March butcher lots. Bids of 11c. are reported declined for late January and early February buffs with 11½c. asked but 11¼c. would be accepted for stock if bid. Dealers steady on early Januarys, asking 11½c. Believed would accept 11c. for very late receipts if bid. It develops the car of No. 2 buffs reported sold brought 10¼c. Those Januarys. Buffs in Chicago are nominal for late receipts. Last asking prices were 11¼c. for February and ¼c. better for early Januarys with no sales of these months except that a car of all No. 2's sold at private terms. It is possible 10½c. was secured. It is claimed a car or two of November and December buffs and extremes together sold at 12c. to go East. Heavy cows are unchanged and nominally held at 11¼@11½c. for present stock. Extremes are also nominal at around 11¼@11½c. Some November, December reported sold at 12c. with buffs. Heavy steers are nominal at around 12c. for present stock with earlier hides held higher. Heavy bulls are listed at around 10c. with the market nominal. Some bids 9½c. for largely 2d. Branded hides dull. Dry hides.—Light short trim sold 22@22½c.

**HORSE HIDES.**—Last quoted around \$3.65 to \$3.75 for countries including some cities.

**CALFSKINS.**—There is more talk of weakness for Chicago cities here also in New York and abroad. Dealers ask 16c. for Chicago cities alone and buyers' views are around 15½c. for veal selection also with outside cities and choice countries included. Ordinary countries are quotable around 15c. Late receipt kips ranged 10½@11c. for countries and around 11c. for cities as they run for plumpness. Light calf are down to \$1 and deacons, 80c.

**PACKER HIDES.**—"Tanning Packers" talking firm. Believed market conditions showing some improvement. One of "tanning packers" talks ¼c. higher today.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—A car of fair quality prime pelts quoted by holder around \$1.50. Prime sheep last sold this price and up to \$1.60 for heavier average. Light sheep and lambs \$1.10@1.15; lambs \$1.40@1.45 and shearings 50@60c. Two of the pulling packers have been buying as recently noted as they consider wool a safe proposition even though the big wool corporation are bearish as usual at the beginning of the season for the new clip.

New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—No sales common hides. Plates no higher and no trading noted over 21c. for Buenos Ayres. Boston buyers' views are not over this figure. Large importers

state tanners are generally disinterested and the market is flat.

**WET SALTED HIDES.**—One cable gives the result on the Sansinena Frigorifico auction as 15½c. with commissions added for a N. Y. buyer. River Plate parties are asking for offers in Europe on Saladeros which they are offering at 14½c. for steers and 13½c. for cows. Since the Paris auctions however Europe seems to be a flat market for River Plate stock.

**CITY PACKER HIDES.**—The packer noted as selling natives yesterday moved all of February takeoff, from 3,000@3,500 and claims to have got better than 13½c., the price reported West.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—The range on N. Y. State hides is 10½@11c. flat. One car running back to November brought the outside figure and was sold by one of the larger State dealers but another prominent dealer in one of the larger cities offers similar hides running back to November takeoff at 10½c. flat. One purchase is claimed of 4 cars of State hides on a flat basis that will figure out around 10½c. selected. A car of October-November-December and early January Ohio bluffs is offered at 12c. Some Ohio's dating back into last year, 40@60 lbs. is claimed offered at 11½c. From the above it will show the mixed and unsettled conditions prevailing and various prices coming out. In general the market keeps weak. Some believe conditions will improve after April 1. Calfskins are mixed and unsettled with buyers and sellers apart. It is thought by some the decline of 2c. per lb. on N. Y. cities will not hold. Another dealer is paying the old price of 23c. and it is thought others will have to keep in line to secure skins. One tanner claims a purchase of good country skins at \$1.20, \$1.65 and \$2. Some parties say sales at low prices are of peddling quantities. One party quotes countries nominal at \$1.20@1.25, \$1.75@1.80 and \$2.10. While tanners are endeavoring to depress the market and are looking for soft spots, they have at the same time been visiting Eastern calfskin markets to inspect conditions.

## PALM OIL IN OLEOMARGARINE.

(Concluded from page 32.)

authorized ingredient of oleomargarine, and when added to oleomargarine made it free from artificial coloration. This was pronounced an "obvious non sequitur." The product, it was said, would be "oleomargarine," but it would not be "oleomargarine free from artificial coloration within the intentment of the proviso" of section 2.

It follows from these views that the first question certified (that palm oil used as a natural ingredient is nevertheless an artificial colorant) must be answered in the affirmative; the second and third questions do not call for specific answers on this record.

## DON'T SELL YOUR PIG SKIN STRIPS

before consulting us on the market

J. A. MIDDLETON &amp; CO.

Tanners' Agents. 217 LaSalle St., Chicago

## BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletin.

# RETSOF

# Chicago Section

What on earth became of that meat boy-cott?

After the 17th of March it will be William Hibernian Taft.

Parisians will hail a "dry" town with delight, even the Bowsers.

"Bat" Nelson admits he was in something of a scrap—and he looks the part.

The wars of recent years have been mostly six-round affairs, decision on points.

March came in kind of tame. Guess that lion end of it heard Theodore was on his way home.

W. H. T. will take W. E. Mason's place on the 17th of March. It takes a good-sized man to fill Mason's chair.

Ain't it asking a fellow too much to ride on both the water and vegetable wagons at once—up aside the driver, anyhow?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, averaged 8.62 cents per pound.

It isn't always the man's fault that he is on a high pedestal, and he never admits it is his fault when he takes that hard fall.

The dope last week was to sell May lard and provisions and take July in out of the wet. How does that meet with your ideas?

Eli Pfaelzer will contest the will of his father, the late Louis Pfaelzer, the packer, in which the former was disinherited, it is said.

There are more than a dozen alleged doctors in Chicago who are within a couple of cases of appendicitis of owning an automobile.

Most of the women nowadays get up "knocked down," and it takes 'em some time to assemble themselves. What do you know about that?

Jim Cahill, Rappal Bros. & Co.'s head hog manipulator, sold a load of 234-pound hogs at ten cents on Monday last. Ten cents alive, and going up!

It is not a bad guess that this so-called "beef trust" will turn out one of the good and consequently allowable combinations for the advancement of business.

Mary had a little lamb,  
Its fleece was white as snow;  
She took it down to Pittsburgh  
And—well, it ain't white any mo!

One head line seems to be working overtime—anyhow, it's getting shopworn or track-

sore, or whatever you wish to name it—and that is: "Packers are indicted!"

Arthur Dyer has applied for membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. This is the original Arthur of New York and Chicago provision traders had better look out.

Latest from the dailies is to the effect that "indicted packers will stand Pat," but not Mike. It will be all the same in a hundred Seventeenth of Ireland from now, anyhow.

James A. Patten, the wheat, corn and cotton market manipulator, has retired from business, stating that he has now enough to keep him the rest of his natural life. So long, James!

One Chicago Alderman says, in explaining the high price of everything, "Everybody's blowing deirselves too much. Dere is too much junk goin' de rouns." How about dat, youse wise guys?

J. O. Armour's plain statement of some time ago explains the whole situation without any nonunderstandable frills tacked on to it; viz.: "The demand exceeds the supply in almost everything."

That "over production of gold argument" is too deep for even those who use it—most of them anyhow. Something like poker players; out of 100 who play poker there are exactly 99 who think they can.

Judge Landis handed William Broadwell, a violator of the butterine law, a package containing six years in the Fort Leavenworth prison, and a \$15,000 fine. Government stamp on this package, all right!

Liquid carbonic acid gas is the remedy for warts, 'tis said. Now, here's a chance for the Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Company to get busy removing warts, of which there is a plentiful crop in Cook County.

Richard Oake, the packer, whose injury proved more serious than at first reported, is doing well. He slipped on the back porch

of his home and broke a leg, which is somewhat worse than "capping" a hock.

O. H. Patterson was expelled from the Chicago Board of Trade this week for uncommercial conduct. He has been a member less than a year. The real charge against him was the acceptance of money after becoming insolvent.

H. H. Brunt, the soap stock broker, says he does not know whether the overproduction of gold has anything to do with the cost of living or not, but he does know the underproduction of grease has a whole lot to do with soap stock prices.

Several billions of chinch bugs are said to be moping around Kansas, trying to break through the ice to get at the winter wheat. The crop killers have it they have bored through and got their work in already. John Inglis says, "Nay, mon!"

James C. Hill, of the Hill-Hawkins Boiler and Tank Company, died suddenly on Monday last while sojourning in Florida. His death will in no wise affect the affairs of the company, as he had not taken any active part in the business recently.

"The boys at the Yards are talking 12-cent hogs," said John Cudahy. This figure, of course, looks foolish, but the 10-cent price looked just as foolish before the hog market got up to 8 cents. There is a loss of about \$1 per hog now, in manufacturing product for the market. It is a case where nobody knows where he is going to get off.

Eames McVeagh is said to have declared that "Chicago men are the most ill-mannered in the country." How rude of Eames to say that. On the other hand F. Hopkinson Smith says "the men of Manhattan (little old N'York) are piggish, boorish, selfish and brutal." What a hountrageous speech, Hoppy! The fact is that both Chicago and New York men are the nicest, politest, obligingest, unselfishest critters on earth, as a rule. In some instances, however, you want to say it real quick. If you can't boost, don't knock.

## FRED K. HIGBIE COMPANY

EDWIN C. PRICE, President

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

Direct Mill Representatives

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware Cooperage Cordage  
Packing House Supplies

GENERAL OFFICES  
RAILWAY EXCHANGE  
CHICAGO

STOCKS CARRIED AT BOTH POINTS  
MEMBERS AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

GEORGE M. BRILL. HORACE C. GARDNER.  
**BRILL & GARDNER**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,  
Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**D. I. DAVIS & CO.**  
Successors  
WILDER & DAVIS,  
**PACKINGHOUSE ARCHITECTS**  
CHICAGO, ILL.



## Cuts Consumers' Cost of Living

SUPREME DRIED BEEF aids economy. One pound goes as far as two of other products.

SUPREME DRIED BEEF. Prices are proportionate to other products.

SUPREME DRIED BEEF is dried especially for the retailer to slice himself.

SUPREME DRIED BEEF cuts with the minimum of waste.

SUPREME DRIED BEEF and a slicing machine means full weight for the consumer and big profits for the retailer.

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

**CHICAGO,**

Kansas City,

E. St. Louis,

St. Joseph.

## The ZAREMBA Patent Evaporator!

***Why is it the Limit?***

*Listen to what our customers say:*

"It is an ideal pan."

"We have congratulated ourselves frequently on our decision to buy your evaporator."

"We find the Zarembo Round-Body Pan superior to the old style square pans."

**ZAREMBA COMPANY, 1042 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.**

## Seven Cent Hog's Look Cheap—Now!

Ten cent hogs may look just as cheap in the not far distant future. SEE OUR MID-WEEK LETTER.

**L. J. SCHWABACHER**

CO.

MEMBERS  
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE  
ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE  
AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

330-331-332 Postal Telegraph Bldg.  
139 Exchange Bldg. U. S. Yards  
CHICAGO

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 21	22,008	1,112	37,136	13,249
Tuesday, Feb. 22	6,984	1,865	16,686	12,718
Wednesday, Feb. 23	13,952	1,462	18,617	8,337
Thursday, Feb. 24	9,390	1,431	19,452	8,739
Friday, Feb. 25	2,995	431	16,944	5,464
Saturday, Feb. 26	1,511	233	8,394	1,607
Total last week	56,850	6,534	116,929	51,134
Previous week	60,217	5,787	153,600	50,064
Cor. week 1909	45,575	4,744	149,721	71,396
Cor. week 1908	61,326	6,856	190,895	68,989

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 21	6,550	272	11,047	1,711
Tuesday, Feb. 22	2,881	94	4,982	897
Wednesday, Feb. 23	4,953	94	6,464	1,731
Thursday, Feb. 24	5,123	111	5,506	1,390
Friday, Feb. 25	3,583	26	6,757	1,762
Saturday, Feb. 26	328	.....	6,017	49
Total last week	23,418	503	43,573	7,480
Previous week	25,229	423	45,662	5,064
Cor. week 1909	24,701	255	57,630	20,487
Cor. week 1908	31,533	490	60,902	28,996

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Feb. 26, 1910	476,585	1,127,298	538,121
Same period, 1909	481,835	1,488,298	535,614

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Feb. 26, 1909	385,000
Week previous	450,000
Year ago	436,000
Two years ago	597,000
Year to Feb. 26, 1910	3,901,000
Same period, 1909	5,120,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Feb. 26, 1910	145,900	306,500	120,500
Week ago	141,800	371,500	151,000
Year ago	122,300	338,200	181,500
Two years ago	142,500	448,200	155,300

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Feb. 26, 1910:	
Armour & Co.	18,900
Swift & Co.	11,400
S. & S. Co.	10,000
Morris & Co.	4,500
Anglo-American	3,600
Boyd & Lunham	2,900
Hammond	4,100
Western P. Co.	5,000
Boore & Co.	1,000
Roberts & Oake	1,600
Others	16,300
Totals	79,900
Previous week	116,800
Same week, 1909	106,300
Same week, 1908	143,900
Year to Feb. 26, 1910	905,000
Same period, 1909	1,138,500

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Feb. 26, 1910	\$6.40	\$9.49	\$7.05	\$8.85
Last week	6.30	9.17	6.70	8.80
Year ago	5.95	6.37	5.06	7.50
Two years ago	5.30	4.41	5.15	6.60
Three years ago	5.50	6.98	5.20	7.25

## CATTLE.

Good to prime steers	\$7.25@8.10
Fair to good steers	5.75@7.25
Common to fair heifers	5.00@5.75
Common to fancy yearlings	6.75@7.50
Good to choice beef cows	4.50@6.00
Medium to good beef cows	4.00@4.50
Inferior killers	3.75@4.75
Common to good cutters	2.75@3.50
Inferior to good canners	2.25@3.00
Good to choice beef heifers	5.00@6.75
Common to fair heifers	3.00@4.50

Butcher bulls	3.75@5.50
Bologna bulls	2.50@4.90
Canner bulls	2.50@3.25
Good to choice calves	8.00@9.50
Medium calves	6.50@8.50
Heavy calves	4.50@5.25
Feeding steers	4.00@5.80
Stockers	3.75@5.50

## HOGS.

Good to prime heavy	\$9.85@9.90
Good to prime medium-wt. butchers	9.75@9.90
Fair to good mixed	9.70@9.85
Fair to fancy light	9.65@9.85
Common to good light mixed	7.50@9.70
Pigs, 90 to 140 lbs.	9.00@9.50
Boars, according to weight	5.00@6.50
Stags	9.85@10.10

## SHEEP.

Feeding and shearing lambs	\$7.00@8.50
Native yearlings	7.75@8.50
Native wethers	6.25@7.90
Good to choice native ewes	5.00@7.50
Native lambs	7.75@9.25
Feeding ewes	4.00@5.75
Fed yearlings	7.25@8.50
Fed wethers	6.00@8.00
Fed lambs	8.00@9.25
Fall-clipped lambs	7.50@8.50
Clipped wethers	6.00@6.75
Clipped yearlings	7.00@8.00
Colorado lambs	8.90@9.25
Clipped ewes	5.00@6.50

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$23.95	\$24.30	\$23.90	\$24.20
July	23.97½	24.27½	23.87½	24.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	12.97½	13.10	12.92½	13.07½
July	12.97½	13.07½	12.90	13.07½
September	12.92½	13.10	12.92½	13.10
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.62½	12.82½	12.60	12.75
July	12.57½	12.80	12.55	12.75

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1910.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	24.40	24.75	24.40	24.55
July	24.52½	24.72½	24.45	24.55
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	13.15	13.30	13.12½	13.20
July	13.15	13.27½	13.12½	13.17½
September	13.15	13.30	13.15	13.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.85	12.95	12.80	12.87½
July	12.85	12.92½	12.77½	12.85

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1910.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	24.80	25.00	24.65	24.97½
July	24.00	24.97½	24.00	24.87½
September	24.55	24.62½	24.37½	24.62½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	13.27½	13.35	13.27½	13.35
July	13.27½	13.30	13.20	13.30
September	13.25	13.30	13.20	13.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.95	12.97½	12.80	12.93
July	12.90	12.95	12.75	12.87½

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1910.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	25.00	25.27½	24.85	25.10
July	25.10	25.22½	24.80	25.05
September	25.10	25.22½	24.80	25.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	13.45	13.52½	13.32½	13.57½
July	13.45	13.45	13.25	13.37½
September	13.40	13.42½	13.27½	13.40

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	13.00	13.00	12.92½	12.95
July	12.97½	12.97½	12.87½	12.90

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	24.87	24.95	24.42	25.10
July	24.85	24.92	24.45	25.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	13.45	13.45	13.27	13.50
July	13.30	13.35	13.15	13.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.92	12.92	12.72	12.85
July	12.87	12.87	12.70	12.80

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1910.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	24.65	24.90	24.65	24.85
July	24.67½	24.90	24.65	24.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	13.35	13.45	13.32½	13.40
July	13.22½	13.35	13.22½	13.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	12.82½	12.85	12.80	12.82½
July	12.72½	12.80	12.70	12.77½

†Bld. †Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry &amp; Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast	12½@20
Native Sirloin Steaks	14@22
Native Porterhouse Steaks	20@28
Native Pot Roasts	10@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle	8@12½
Beef Stew	9@12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	12½@14
Corned Rumps, Native	10@12½
Corned Ribs	9@11
Corned Flanks	9@11
Round Steaks	12½@18
Round Roasts	12½@15
Shoulder Steaks	12@14
Shoulder Roasts	11@13
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	9@11
Rolls Roast	14@18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	18@20
Fore Quarters, fancy	15@16
Legs, fancy	20@22
Stew	12½@15
Shoulders	12@18
Chops, Ribs and Loins	28@28
Chops, Frenched, each	15@15

## Mutton.

Legs	18@18
Stew	10@12½
Shoulders	16@16
Hind Quarters	16@16
Fore Quarters	14@14
Rib and Loin Chops	25@25

## Pork.

Pork Loins	@17
Pork Chops	@18
Pork Shoulders	@14
Pork Tenderloins	@35
Pork Butts	@15
Spare Ribs	@14
Hocks	@12½
Pigs' Heads	@9
Leaf Lard	@16

## Veal.

Hind Quarters	12@16
Fore Quarters	10@14
Legs	14@16
Breasts	9@12½
Shoulders	12½@14
Cutlets	20@25
Rib and Loin Chops	16@20

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@7½
Tallow	@4½
Bones, per cwt.	@11.15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)	@65

AUTOMATIC  
IMPROVED

## TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. 5.

American Process Co.  
68 William St., New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Good native steers	10 @ 11 1/2
Native steers, medium	9 @ 9 1/2
Heifers, good	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cows	7 @ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	7 @ 8
Fore Quarters, choice	8 @ 8 1/2

Beef Cuts.	
Cow Chunks	6 @ 7
Steer Chunks	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Chunks	7 @ 7
Medium Plates	5 1/2 @ 6
Steer Plates	7 @ 8
Cow Rounds	7 @ 8
Steer Rounds	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cow Loins	9 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	15 @ 22
Strip Loins	7 1/2 @ 8
Stirloin Butts	9 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 9 1/2
Rump Butts	7 @ 10 1/2
Trimblings	@ 6
Shank	4 1/2 @ 5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 15 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 12
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 7
Flank Steak	8 @ 11
Hind Shanks	@ 3 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	@ 5 1/2
Hearts	@ 5
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 24
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 4 1/2
Brains	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 5 1/2

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2 @ 9
Light Carcass	@ 10
Good Carcass	@ 14
Good Saddles	@ 15 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 9 1/2
Good Racks	@ 12

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@ 6 1/2
Plucks	@ 45
Heads, each	@ 20

Lamb.	
Medium Cawl	@ 13
Good Cawl	@ 14
Round Dressed Lamb	@ 15
Saddles, Cawl	@ 16
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 13
Cawl Lamb Racks	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 16 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 6
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	@ 12 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 14
Medium Saddles	@ 15
Good Saddles	@ 15 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 9
Good Racks	@ 10
Mutton Legs	@ 16
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Mutton Stew	@ 9
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 8
Sheep Heads, each	@ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pork Loins	14 @ 14 1/2
Leaf Lard	12 1/2 @ 13
Tenderloins	@ 28
Spare Ribs	11 @ 13 1/2
Butts	@ 13 1/2
Hocks	@ 8
Trimblings	@ 10 1/2
Tails	@ 8
Snouts	@ 7
Pigs' Feet	@ 4 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 6 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 6
Hog Meat	@ 7
Hog Plucks, each	@ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 4
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12 1/2
Pork Hearts, each	@ 5
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 4
Pork Tongues	@ 11
Slip Bones	@ 5 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 5
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@ 13 1/2
Hams	@ 13 1/2
Calas	@ 11 1/2
Bellies	@ 14 1/2
Shoulders	@ 12

SAUSAGE.	
Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 9
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 8 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 9
Viennas	@ 11

Frankfurters	@ 11
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 9
Tongue	@ 12 1/2
White Tongue	@ 12 1/2
Mixed Sausage	@ 11 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 15 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 15 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 15 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 15 1/2
Berliner Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	@ 20 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	@ 17 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Garlic Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Smoked Sausage	@ 11
Farm Sausage, bulk or link	@ 15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 13
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 9
Hams, Bologna	@ 9

Summer Sausage.	
Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@ 20 1/2
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 20 1/2
Italian Salami	@ 24 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 14
Mettwurst, New	@ 15
Farmer	@ 10
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 10

Sausage in Oil.	
Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	
Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$9.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	32.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.	
1 lb., 2 doz. to case	\$1.75
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.00
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	11.55
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	25.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.	
1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.80
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.	
Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	\$15.00
Plate Beef	@ 14.00
Prime Moss Beef	@ 14.00
Extra Moss Beef	@ 11.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Bum Butts	@ 13.00
Moss Pork	@ 24.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 26.00
Family Back Pork	@ 27.00
Bean Pork	@ 21.00

LARD.	
Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 15 1/2
Pure lard	@ 14 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	@ 10 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 10 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 63
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	—

BUTTERINE.	
1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.	
(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 12 1/2
Short Clears	—
Butts	@ 11 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 c. more.	—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 17 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 16 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 18 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 22 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 18
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	@ 19
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Onions	@ 15 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 21
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 22
Boiled Calas	@ 17 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 23
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 17 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 16 1/2
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 76
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 15
Beef weasands	@ 6 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 30
Hog casings, as packed	@ 50
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 8
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4 1/2

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.95 @ 2.97
Hoof meal, per unit	2.77 1/2 @ 2.80
Concentrated tankage	2.65 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 12%	@ 2.75 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	@ 2.70 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	@ 2.70 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	@ 2.45 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	@ 21.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 22.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs., aver.	@ 26.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 42.50
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 55-60 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 67.50
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs. av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	92.50 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	26.00 @ 27.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 13.62 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 13.25
Leaf	@ 12 1/2
Compound	9 1/2 @ 10
Neutral lard	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	16 1/2 @ 17
Oleo No. 2	12 @ 13
Mutton	15 @ 14
Tallow	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

## OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	@ 90
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 70
No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 65
No. 2 lard oil	50 @ 60
Oleo oil, extra	12 1/2 @ 13
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Oleo stock	12 1/2 @ 13
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	70 @ 72
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	@ 65
Corn oil, loose	6.00 @ 6.05

## TALLOW.

Edible	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	7 @ 7 1/2
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	7 @ 7 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
White, "A"	7 1/2 @ 8
White, "B"	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Bone	6 1/2 @ 7
House	6 1/2 @ 7
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 7
Brown	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blue Stock	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	53 1/2 @ 54
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 53 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65 f. a.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 1/2 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	90 @ 92 1/2
Lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.17 1/2

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40

# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 2.

Despite the fact that there were 18,000 more cattle marketed at Chicago during the month of February than for the same period one year ago, the trend of the trade was steadily upward and with a moderate supply of cattle this week, the steer trade is 15c. to 25c. higher, which puts values of all classes of cattle at the highest point of the year thus far. Not many choice, well-finished beefs are included in the receipts. Top this week \$8.15, with but few cattle good enough to sell above \$7.50 and the bulk of the good dressed beef and shipping steers weighing 1,250 to 1,400 pounds are selling from \$6.50 to \$7.25, with medium to good 1,150 to 1,300-lb. killers for \$5.90 to \$6.50 and light shore fed steers from \$5.35 to \$5.90. The market on cows and heifers continues to advance and values of butcher-stuff are 15c. to 25c. higher this week on everything except the canning grades, but even the canners and cutters are in good demand and are selling to the packers for all they are relatively worth. Indications point to high markets predominating for some time to come.

The hog market is still on the rampage. The "bulls" have the arena and the "bears" will have a hard tussle to displace them. Several loads sold today at \$10.10 per cwt., with the bulk of the receipts bringing \$9.85 to \$10. Even the most optimistic are admitting that hogs are very high and the question is beginning to be asked, when will the turning point come? Right now, there is nothing that indicates any increase in receipts and it will take either more hogs or a lessened demand to break the market, or so far as that is concerned, to keep it from going still higher.

The sheep and lamb trade continues very steady for the time of the year. Lambs ruled steady this week, but sheep sold a little higher and it hardly seems reasonable to expect any further increase in prices. We quote as follows: Good to prime woolled wethers \$7.65@8; fair to best woolled ewes, \$7@7.75; poor to medium woolled ewes, \$6@6.75; cull woolled ewes, \$4@5.50; good to prime light woolled yearlings, \$8.40@8.75; heavy woolled yearlings, \$7.75@8.25; good to choice woolled lambs \$9.10@9.35; poor to medium woolled lambs, \$1.75@8.75; culls and common woolled lambs \$6.50@7.50; choice clipped wethers, \$7@7.25.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 1.

Top steers sold at \$7.65 today, the highest price for steers ever paid here during the month of March. Bulk of the steers this week are selling at \$6.25@7.25 and only a small number under \$6. Most of the cows sell at \$4.25@5.75, heifers up to \$6.50, and many shippers who have not been on the market for a month or so are greatly surprised and pleasantly so, at the stiff prices their cattle bring. At that, beef is the cheapest kind of meat on the list, and opinion is almost uniform in predicting still higher prices. Steers from below the quarantine line sold at \$7 today and they only weighed 1,030 lb. Bulls bring \$4@5.50, and veal calves remain at \$9 for best, having been stationary at that figure for several weeks.

Hogs worked upwards 5@15 cents today, reaching a new high level for all time previously, tops selling at \$9.75, bulk \$9.35@9.70. Run is 12,000 here today, which probably represents the supreme effort of the country as every condition favors shipping now. When roads get bad and people in the country are busy putting in oats, it is

awful to contemplate the extreme slimness of the probable supply, and dealers are free in predicting \$10 being paid here in the near future. Of course, the situation is one absolutely unheard of previously, and something new may develop that will completely overturn matters without much warning.

Sheep are stronger today, lambs a shade lower; total run, 8,500 head. Ewes sold at \$7.10 for different lots today, and lambs brought \$8.90 for quality not of the best. Yearlings are worth up to \$8.75 for light weights, which, of course, go on the retail market as lambs, and old wethers bring up to \$7.50, this price paid here for some weighing 119 lbs. within the last few days.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	4,113	9,419	5,779
Fowler .....	1,473	.....	3,804
S. & S. ....	4,201	11,042	4,573
Swift .....	4,975	8,552	5,378
Cudahy .....	2,711	5,485	3,798
Morris & Co. ....	3,740	5,564	4,039
Butchers .....	162	285	76
Total .....	21,375	40,347	27,447

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 2.

Another small supply of cattle was on this market this week. Transactions have been good, however, prices on steers, cows and heifers around 10 to 15c., calves remaining about steady. Several cars of Oklahoma steers averaging 1,154 lbs. brought \$6.65. Heifers averaging 721 lbs. brought \$5.40. The best beef steers sold at \$7.40 to \$7.50; heifers topped \$6.25; best cows sold strong; bulls sold \$4.15 to \$5.50.

Hogs were stronger each day until they hit the \$10 mark. On March 1 the first load to sell at \$10 was a straight load, no take-outs, or put-in, 54, averaging 314 lbs., this being the record for this market. The bulk brought \$9.65 to \$9.85. Good lights are going to \$9.65 to \$9.80 and pigs \$8 to \$9.25.

A light supply of sheep and lambs were on the market for this time of the year, and the price is still going up. Some good Colorado lambs averaging 65 to 77 lbs. brought \$9.25. Sheep are quoted at \$5 to \$8.50.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Neb., March 1.

The cattle market at this point has been very strong for the past week or more. Last week prices advanced very rapidly, the market the middle of the week being around 25@40c. higher on all kinds of killing stock. While a part of this advance was lost, still the week closed 10 1/4 @15c. higher. This week the market continued strong, being today as much as 10c. higher.

Prices on hogs have also been booming, the market last week showing an advance of 35c. while prices today were 20c. higher than last week's close and the highest in the history of the market, the bulk of the hogs bringing \$9.40@9.50 and on up as high as \$9.65 for the best heavy.

Sheep and lambs have kept pace with other kinds of livestock, being 25@35c. higher than a week ago. Choice lambs have sold as high as \$9.35, with yearlings up to \$8.50, old wethers as high as \$7.65 and Western ewes

at \$7.40, with a few natives at \$7.50. All of these prices are the highest on record. In addition the demand has been very good so that all arrivals have met with ready sale, the trade as a whole being in a healthy condition.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO FEBRUARY 28, 1910.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,172	1	1,345	5,503	13,081
Sixtieth street ...	2,555	33	2,048	3,915	—
Fortieth street ...	—	—	—	—	12,415
Lehigh Valley ....	3,581	—	775	10,735	—
Central Union .....	3,440	—	243	8,314	—
Weehawken .....	278	—	—	—	—
Scattering .....	—	64	115	44	4,850
Totals .....	12,026	98	4,530	28,511	30,346
Totals last week ..	12,803	96	4,774	32,901	32,777

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Oceanic .....	—	—	1,350
Morris Beef Co., Bohemian .....	—	—	1,060
Swift Beef Co., Oceanic .....	—	—	1,320
Schwarzschild & S., Bohemian .....	183	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Bohemian .....	160	—	—
Miscellaneous Bermudian .....	5	—	—
Dillenback & Dreelan, Maracas .....	—	20	—
Total exports .....	348	20	3,730
Total exports last week .....	324	—	4,044

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Feb. 26:

### CATTLE.

Chicago .....	33,432
Kansas City .....	21,375
Omaha .....	10,823
St. Joseph .....	12,706
Cudahy .....	464
Sioux City .....	5,032
Wichita .....	1,533
South St. Paul .....	2,409
Indianapolis .....	3,343
New York and Jersey City .....	8,808
Fort Worth .....	8,248
Philadelphia .....	3,040
Pittsburgh .....	8,114

### HOGS.

Chicago .....	73,356
Kansas City .....	47,347
Omaha .....	35,966
St. Joseph .....	31,646
Cudahy .....	3,930
Sioux City .....	20,084
Ottumwa .....	7,936
Cedar Rapids .....	6,876
Wichita .....	14,090
South St. Paul .....	10,482
Indianapolis .....	16,023
New York and Jersey City .....	30,346
Fort Worth .....	17,258
Philadelphia .....	4,477
Pittsburgh .....	38,368

### SHEEP.

Chicago .....	43,468
Kansas City .....	27,447
Omaha .....	20,426
St. Joseph .....	11,026
Cudahy .....	107
Sioux City .....	1,047
Wichita .....	10
South St. Paul .....	3,047
Indianapolis .....	813
New York and Jersey City .....	28,511
Fort Worth .....	1,635
Philadelphia .....	8,282
Pittsburgh .....	14,102

## MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO FEBRUARY 28, 1910.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York .....	348	20	3,730
Boston .....	2,024	—	1,747
Philadelphia .....	408	—	—
Portland .....	536	—	—
Exports to—			
London .....	1,064	—	3,845
Liverpool .....	2,211	—	1,632
Glasgow .....	86	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies .....	5	20	—
Totals to all ports .....	3,316	20	5,477
Totals to all ports last week .....	4,458	—	6,469

This space reserved for M. K. Parker & Co.'s weekly review of tallow, greases, oils and all packinghouse by-products.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, March 4.—Market weaker, with demand quiet. Western steam, \$13.95; city steam, \$13.50; refined Continent, \$14.20; South American, \$14.75; Brazil, kegs, \$15.75; compound, 9% @ 10c.

### Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, March 4.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess, 115s. Pork, prime, mess, 112s. 6d.; shoulders, 60s.; hams, short clear, 69s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 70s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 70s.; 35@40 lbs., 69s.; backs, 68s. 6d.; bellies, 71s. Tallow, 34s. 9d. Turpentine, 42s. 3d. Rosin common, 10s. 6d. Lard, spot prime Western, 69s.; American refined, 42s. 3d.; pails, 69s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 61s. 6d.; colored, 60s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 67 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 35s. 4½d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), 30s.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

### Provisions.

The market opened slightly easier in sympathy with the weakness in corn, but later firm on good buying, due to the small hog receipts and firmness in the live hog market.

### Tallow.

The market was steady but quiet, at 7c. for city.

### Oleo Stearine.

The market was firm but quiet, with prices held at 15½@17c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was easy, due to the decline in provisions, and lower offerings of crude oil in the South.

The market closed steady, 2 decline to 15 points advance. Spot, \$7.30@7.45. Crude, \$7.40 bid. Sales, 2,300 bbls. Closing quotations: March, \$7.30@7.35; April, \$7.33@7.37; May, \$7.39@7.40; July, \$7.49@7.50; September, \$7.49@7.54; October, \$6.89@6.91; November, \$6.59@6.60; December, \$6.40@6.50.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 4.—Hog market 5 to 10 cents higher than late yesterday; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$9.75@9.90; light weights, \$9.50@9.90; mixed and butchers' weights, \$9.55@9.97½; heavies, \$9.60@10.00; rough heavies, \$9.60@9.75; Yorkers, \$9.75@9.85; pigs, \$8.65@9.50. Cattle steady; beefs, \$5.00@8.10; cows and heifers, \$2.60@6.40; Texas steers, \$4.70@5.80; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@6.20; Western, \$4.70@6.50. Sheep strong to 10 cents higher; natives, \$5.00@8.10; Western, \$5.50@8.10; yearlings, \$7.85@8.80; lambs, \$8.00@9.40.

Kansas City, March 4.—Hog market opened 5c. higher at \$9.10@9.75.

East Buffalo, March 4.—Hog market 5c. lower; 1,600 on sale at \$10.10@10.20.

Indianapolis, March 4.—Hogs steady, at \$9.85@10.10.

Louisville, March 4.—Hogs opened 10c. lower at \$9.50@9.80.

St. Louis, March 4.—Hogs 5 to 10c. higher than yesterday's average, at \$9.50@9.90.

Omaha, March 4.—Hogs strong, 5c. higher; \$9.35@9.70.

## OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 3.—During all this week the prices for hogs have advanced, and lard prices have made new records, which brings neutral lard higher than it has ever been in the history of the butterine business, and that is bound to have its effect on oleo oil prices, seeing that extra oleo oil is now considerably cheaper than neutral lard. The stocks of oleo oil and neutral lard in this country of all grades are most moderate and the production is well taken care of by the European orders and the purchases of the American butterine manufacturers, whose business is very good, and seeing that with light supply and light stocks and the time coming that this country produces the best grades of oleo oil of the entire year, it is not unlikely that prices will be maintained at the present level.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 3.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾c.

Skinned Hams—14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 15¾c.

New York Shoulders—10@12 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

Picnic Hams—5@6 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¾c.

Clear Bellies—6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 2, 1910.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90, basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, 1.90 to 2c., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c.@\$1, basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 4¾c. lb.; tale, 1½@1½c. lb.; silicex, \$18@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.50, and bbls., \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½@4¾c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88/92 per cent., at 5½@5½c. lb.

Prime red palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs., at 6¾c. lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 15/1800 lbs., at 7c. lb.; clarified palm oil in

barrels at 7¼c. lb.; palm kernel oil, 8½@8½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75@85c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 80c.@\$1 per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¾@6¾c. lb.; peanut oil, 65c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9@9.25c. per lb.; Cochiti cocoanut oil, 9¾@10c. lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.35@7.40c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.85@7c. lb.; soya bean oil, 6¾c. lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 7c. lb.; special tallow in tierces, 7½@7¾c. lb.; choice tallow in tierces, 7¾@8c. lb.; oleo stearine, 15@15½c. lb.; house grease, 6¾@6¾c. lb.; brown grease, 6½@6½c. lb.; yellow packers grease, 6½@7c. lb.

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,200	16,644	2,500
Kansas City	300	5,219	2,000
Omaha	300	8,000	2,000
St. Louis	200	9,013	
St. Joseph	100	3,000	
Sioux City	400	6,000	
Ft. Worth	650	1,800	
Milwaukee		1,618	
Peoria		900	
Indianapolis	550	2,000	
Cincinnati	436	1,776	
Pittsburg	100	5,100	1,800
Cleveland	40	1,000	1,000
E. Buffalo	150	1,300	3,000
New York	1,076	1,455	4,122

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1910.

Chicago	22,000	35,000	17,000
Kansas City	11,000	9,000	8,000
Omaha	5,000	7,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,000	10,500	1,500
St. Joseph	1,600	4,500	1,000
Sioux City	3,300	3,700	500
St. Paul	900	2,400	2,500
Ft. Worth	1,800	2,500	500
Milwaukee		635	
Peoria		800	
Indianapolis	500	1,800	
Cincinnati	1,449	2,143	2,185
Pittsburg	3,000	9,100	5,800
Cleveland	5,000	3,000	
E. Buffalo	1,900	9,000	16,000
New York	4,100	9,264	11,567

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1910.

Chicago	6,500	1,300	10,000
Kansas City	8,000	11,000	6,000
Omaha	3,100	9,000	7,800
St. Louis	2,000	5,500	1,500
St. Joseph	2,500	4,700	2,500
Sioux City	1,200	3,500	300
St. Paul	2,200	3,400	400
Ft. Worth	2,500	1,800	
Milwaukee		1,704	
Peoria		1,000	
Indianapolis		3,000	
Cincinnati	118	1,072	5
Pittsburg		1,200	700
E. Buffalo	200		2,000
New York	256	4,826	1,758

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1910.

Chicago	11,000	18,848	10,000
Kansas City	4,000	7,897	5,000
Omaha	3,600	8,700	6,000
St. Louis	2,000	7,000	1,500
St. Joseph	1,800	4,500	1,500
Sioux City	2,000	4,500	1,000
St. Paul	400	800	100
Ft. Worth	1,800	1,600	
Milwaukee		4,157	
Peoria		1,200	
Indianapolis	1,800	4,000	
Cincinnati	757	1,884	29
Pittsburg		1,500	1,500
Cleveland	100	1,000	400
E. Buffalo		1,300	2,000
New York	2,239	6,739	8,498

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910.

Chicago	10,000	18,000	9,000
Kansas City	3,000	7,500	5,000
Omaha	3,100	8,500	7,500
St. Louis	1,800	9,876	1,500
St. Joseph	2,000	5,700	2,000
Sioux City	800	3,500	
St. Paul	700	2,800	2,500
Ft. Worth	1,700	2,000	
Milwaukee		4,020	
Peoria		800	
Indianapolis		3,000	
Cincinnati	266	1,122	
Pittsburg		2,700	400
E. Buffalo	50	1,600	2,000
New York	1,217	2,552	1,522

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1910.

Chicago	3,500	11,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	1,000
Omaha	1,600	8,000	750
St. Louis	400	9,662	250
St. Joseph	500	2,500	6,500
Sioux City	800	3,500	
Ft. Worth	1,700	2,600	
St. Paul	600	2,000	500
Milwaukee		2,206	
Indianapolis		3,000	
Cincinnati		9,200	
Cleveland		1,000	

## Government Inspection

requires your packing house to have the most

## Sanitary Arrangement

We are specialists in this work Write us in regard to your requirements

TAIT-NORDMEYER ENGINEERING CO., Wright Building St. Louis

# Retail Section

## WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window HOW TO MAKE AN ATTRACTIVE BACON DISPLAY.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fourteenth of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It is hoped to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and to illustrate most of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

The Lenten season is the time when butchers fall back on cured meats as the best sellers, and bacon and hams are pushed to the front. But whether in or out of Lent, it seems to be the habit of most butchers throughout the country to fill out the back rail in their store windows with bacon or hams—perhaps because that is the easiest way to dress a window. The illustration here given shows a window filled chiefly with

red, or if it is around Easter time you can use purple.

In dressing windows butchers should pay more attention to the background as it can be seen furthest. Most butchers have the habit of crowding up the front part of their windows, and they never seem to think about the background.

The clean marble base in an empty window usually looks better and more inviting than having piles of roast beef, loins, chucks, etc., on top of each other.

In the sketch shown here we only see four pieces of meat in the window and butchers will admit that the way they are trimmed they look appetizing. Every

stop and look at it or it is no salesman at all. You ought to dress your windows as many times during the week as possible, but make it something new each time and never copy anything the other fellow had last month or last year. Get hold of some original ideas and make the public stop at your window, and in most cases they will walk into your store and become customers.

### THE RETAILER AND MEAT PRICES.

In a recent issue of The National Provisioner there appeared an article by a practical butcher offering advice and suggestions to retailers concerning the present price situation. He urged them to pay somewhat more attention to catering to their trade and less to "knocking the other fellow." His advice was given from the standpoint of the Eastern city butcher.

The following letter, received from a Western retailer in a smaller town is written from another standpoint. Here is a man with a long experience in the meat trade, both slaughtering and retailing, and he makes some very pertinent comments on the present situation. He says:

Shawano, Wis., Feb. 26, 1910.

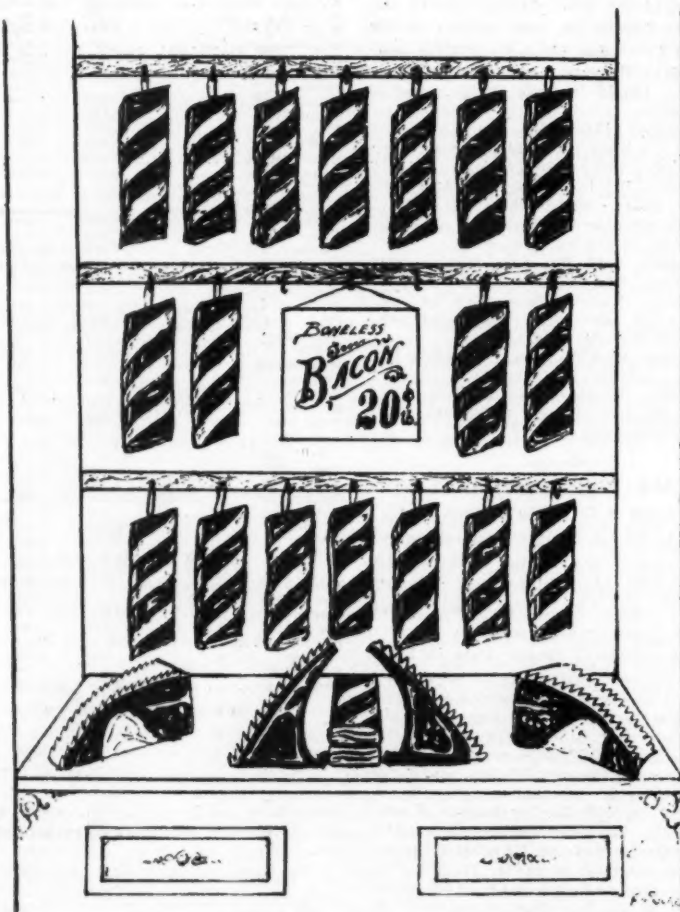
Editor The National Provisioner:

In reading a recent article in your Retail Section concerning meat prices and the responsibility of the retail butcher for them, it occurred to me that while the writer was correct in the main, yet he did not get at the bottom of the whole trouble. If retailers today were butchers, and not of the cobbler and tailor kind, they would not have so much trouble in conducting their business.

The packers are at fault for one thing; if they would instruct their salesmen throughout the country not to haunt every little dinky store and try to make sales, they would suffer smaller losses and it would be better for the trade in general. This thing of trying to make sales, no matter what the results, is what hurts business both for the packer and the man he sells to.

I have been in business in this place for 21 years, and before that I worked four years in the United States and six years and a half in a good stock country in Germany. I am a retail butcher now because we cannot get anything to wholesale. They say the big packer is to blame for this, but I tell you the farmer is wise. He knows where to sell his stuff to get the most money, and the buyer has to pay if he wants it. As it is, I can buy from the packer to a great deal better advantage than from the farmer and kill stuff myself.

I do not "knock" the packers, and I never did; butchers who do it are only making matters worse with their customers instead of shifting the blame. I know what the meat industry is, from both the slaughtering and retailing end. If the government would look into the grain question and let the packers alone for a while, it might do more good. If they would see about removing the duty on foreign cattle and then put inspection on



IDEA FOR A CATCHY WINDOW DISPLAY FOR LENT.

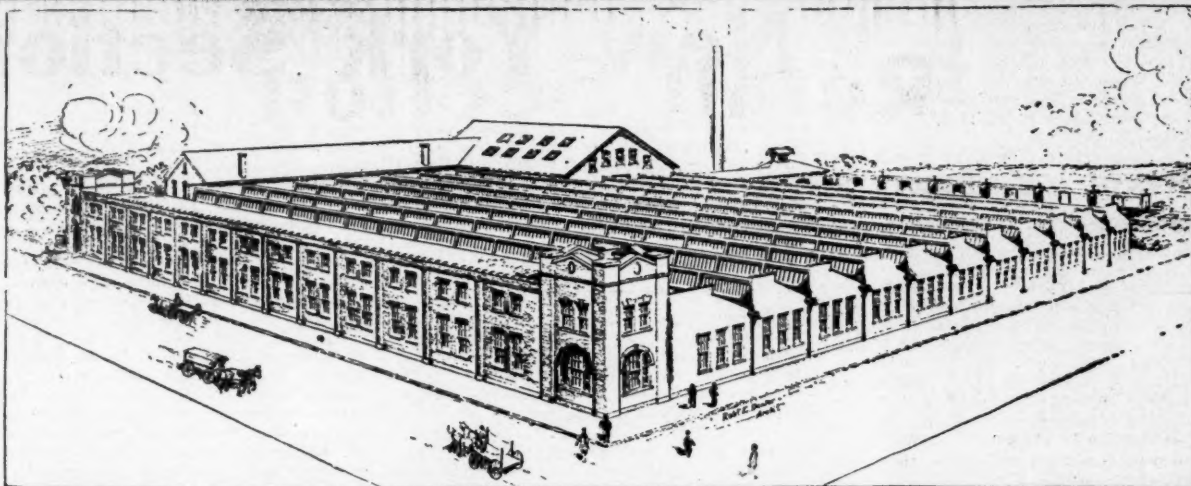
bacon, but it will be noticed that the whole appearance of the background is a little different than the ordinary window, and is neat and inviting.

The decorating of the bacon is very simple. Take some white or red strips of crepe paper and put it around the bacon; you may use white paper one week and the next week

butcher knows how to trim the roast or loin as shown here, but in most cases he fails to do it. If he realized how a neatly dressed window attracts the eye of the passerby he would use more care in attending to it.

Never forget that your window is your best salesman for the people passing your store, but it must be fixed so that they





## HOW DOES THIS LOOK TO YOU?

250 x 410 GROUND SPACE  
150,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE

The construction will be of the most modern for factory purposes. The roof is of the well-known *saw-tooth* style, assuring the greatest amount of daylight, without the heat and blinding glare of direct rays of the sun. This style of construction also facilitates the securing of perfect ventilation.

### FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION THROUGHOUT

Part of this structure is already in use, and the balance is being rushed to completion with all possible haste. All machines, assembling and adjusting tables will be placed on separate foundations. This eliminates all vibration from the building and makes conditions most ideal for accurate, careful and precise work; a condition absolutely essential in the manufacture of perfect weighing devices. *New building, new location, new machines, new tools and dies, new plating works, new enameling ovens and the old, experienced mechanics and employees.* What better prospects could we have for the supplying of the ever-increasing demand for the famous DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES? Shipment of our goods will be greatly facilitated by our own private switch track, making direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE COMPUTING SCALE CO.  
Factory, Dayton, Ohio

Sole  
Distributors

MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO.,

27 State Street  
CHICAGO

Please mention "The National Provisioner" when writing for catalogue.

them, it might do more good than continually spending the people's money prosecuting the packers to no purpose.

As it is, these investigations cost the people a lot of money, with no result except to stir up agitation and make matters harder for the trade. I do not believe there is a man in the meat industry but what figures to give the best satisfaction possible, and on a very small margin of profit, if any at all, at present prices of livestock.

If Secretary Wilson thinks the retailer is at fault, he and Mr. Sanders should get together and open a shop in one of the cities he has investigated. They would soon find out whether their enterprise would be a success or a curiosity. To get results they would have to have their experiment supervised by a committee of practical butchers. It is hardly likely, however, that they would pick butchers to do it; more likely some political friend, or a school teacher or a cigar maker would get the job.

And then about inspection; some funny things happen there. If inspection is necessary from a sanitary standpoint, why are farmers allowed to go without inspection? Why are they exempted when butchers and buyers pass up the same cattle for fear of health regulations? The farmer waits till cold weather comes and then kills everything and sells it to consumers or to some store, where on the other hand it would be condemned if any slaughterer bought it, and would be a total loss to him. This goes on right along. It must be that the government is afraid of the farmer vote, and so makes a political game out of it.

These are simply the opinions of a humble country butcher. But if the packers could only suspend operations for thirty days prices of livestock might come down like slabs in a sawmill, and the government would find that it had something else to do besides pestering the packers. Yours truly,

FRED. W. LA LEIKEL.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. E. Harnish is soon to move his Ideal grocery and meat market into a new building at Conway Springs, Kan.

Beatty & Haid have succeeded Beatty & Penny in the meat business at Manhattan, Kan.

Roy Roberts has moved his meat shop into new quarters at Colony, Kan.

The Porter Mercantile Company has purchased the Personett meat market at Bogue, Kan.

The Waynoka Mercantile Company is preparing to engage in the meat and grocery business at Waynoka, Okla.

Gardner & Pound has just engaged in the meat business at Cushing, Okla.

Fox Brothers have moved their meat market into a new location at Butler, Okla.

C. E. Fox has just engaged in the meat business at Frederick, Okla.

E. A. Grizzard has succeeded B. R. Rayburn in the management of the Model meat market at Wynnewood, Okla.

Clark & Dunsworth have purchased the H. W. Thralls meat market at Jet, Okla.

Chas. Bates has purchased the interest of his partner, George Mack, in the grocery and meat business at Crescent, Okla.

The Star meat market at Hobart, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

Mr. Groskopf has succeeded to the entire meat business of Unruh & Groskopf at Meno, Okla.

S. S. Chase has purchased the meat business of Chas. Ulrich at Pierce, Neb.

Earl Norris has disposed of his meat business to Matt Burroughs at Antioch, Neb.

A. Yanike has disposed of his meat market in David City, Neb.

Edward Cayan has purchased the meat business of Orlando Lein at St. Joseph, Mich.

Mr. Hans has succeeded Hans & McKay in the meat business at Edwald, Wash.

Stroud Brothers are adding a stock of groceries to their meat business at Tacoma, Wash.

G. H. Nichols has succeeded W. E. Stanton in the meat business at Jerome, Idaho.

W. W. Rucker is reported engaging in the meat business at The Dalles, Ore.

Nelson & Bachtell have opened a new butcher shop at Ashland, Ore.

J. E. Graham has disposed of his meat business at Payette, Idaho, to J. E. Oldham.

Cofferd Brothers have succeeded J. P. Bright in the meat business at Downey, Idaho.

Hagen & Cushing have succeeded to the meat business of Broughton Brothers at Moscow, Idaho.

John Lock has succeeded to the business

## HALSTEAD & COMPANY

Pork and Beef Packers—Lard Refiners

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated MOUNT VERNON and VALLEY FARM Brands of Ham, Bacon, Lard, Tongues and Sausage, Butterine.

of the Thorburn meat market at Esquimalt, B. C.

P. W. Longren has succeeded Oscar Scheewe in the meat business at Helena, Mont.

E. Lee has sold out his meat business at Seattle, Wash., to Deuble & Reins.

M. G. Swanson has purchased the Cascade market from George H. Smith & Company at Spokane, Wash.

E. J. Northfield has opened a new butcher shop at Seattle, Wash.

M. F. Adams is engaging in the meat business at East Sound, Wash.

The East Oregon Meat Company has been incorporated at Union, Ore.

M. J. Brennan has moved his meat market at Walla Walla, Wash., to a new location.

George Johnson has succeeded to the meat business of Johnson & Sisk at Onaway, Idaho.

Gerald Crowley, a meat dealer of Verona, N. J., died last week.

The firm of Fawcett Brothers, meat dealers at Grafton, W. Va., have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are \$15,000 and assets \$13,000.

Pozzie & Moors are to open a new meat market at Oakland, Cal.

William Clark, a well-known butcher of Paterson, N. J., died at his home last week.

D. E. Metcalf, of Dewar, Ia., has purchased a meat market at Waterloo, Ia.

The Clarkstown Meat & Grocery Company, Logan, Utah, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by D. Buttars, T. H. Godfrey and others.

A. T. Henderson has purchased the meat market of H. L. Kimbell at Clinton, Ia.

E. C. Fritz has purchased the Schott market at Olean, N. Y.

E. Cayan succeeds O. Lein in the meat business at St. Joseph, Mich.

E. Ritchell's market at Centerville, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

Fire did \$5,000 damage to the delicatessen store of Scales Brothers at Greenwood, Miss.

Heller's meat market at Weimar, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

#### TO REGULATE NEW YORK BUTCHERS.

A system of State meat inspection in New York has been urged for some time to supplement the federal inspection, which can apply only to establishments doing an interstate trade. Other States have made similar moves, but few have put thorough systems into operation as yet. This winter the New York agitation has gone so far as the introduction of several bills at Albany providing for such a reform. A State consumers' league measure providing for uniform inspection is believed to be too impractical. Assemblyman Lansing, of Rensselaer, N. Y., himself a retail butcher, has introduced a measure which finds both favor and opposition in the trade and which is now before the Assembly.

The Lansing bill provides for the regulation and inspection of all meat establishments within the State not under federal inspection. It includes both slaughterers and retailers and provides that every abattoir or place where meat is sold must be licensed and pay a fee of ten dollars. This license system would apparently bring every meat place under inspection, but there will be considerable opposition in the trade to paying the ten-dollar tax.

#### NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the city of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Feb. 26, 1910, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 13,850 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,550 lbs.; Queens, 70 lbs.; total, 29,470 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 2,780 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 2,200 lbs.; Brooklyn, 50 lbs.; Bronx, 25 lbs.; total, 2,275 lbs.

## New York Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26, averaged 9.31 cents per pound.

President Joseph Conron, of the Conron Brothers Company, went West this week on a business trip. J. L. Van Neste, the company's Western manager, preceded him by a day or two.

Francis Vogel, a retired wholesale butcher, for more than sixty years a resident of Brooklyn, died last Wednesday. He had lately been living at Metuchen, N. J. He was born at Baden-Baden, Germany, seventy-three years ago.

Talk about beef prices! Beef was the cheapest thing in New York this week. Small stock went kiting, with live stuff costing record figures at all tributary markets, and with dressed sheep at 13 cents, lambs at 16 cents and calves at 14 cents and up, there was nothing in it for anybody, wholesaler or butcher.

The big army of employees attached to the S. & S. Company's general offices are getting well settled in their new quarters on East 47th street, which building they will probably occupy for a year or more, or until the handsome new skyscraper of the company on the old First avenue and 46th street site is completed.

The local New York Grand Jury has been investigating an alleged live poultry combination among local dealers this week. Allegations have been made that poultry dealers, members of the protective association, have been bringing live poultry into New York and holding it for a rise in the market, when it could be sold to advantage.

Armour & Company opened their new produce house at Franklin and Greenwich streets on Monday last. They will handle butter, eggs and poultry at this place. W. D. Voelker will be in charge and in order to be more closely connected with the produce trade he has filed an application for membership in the New York Mercantile Exchange.

A bill has been introduced at Albany by Senator Hubbs which will allow wild ducks, geese, brant and swan to be taken from Sept. 16 to Feb. 1, instead of Sept. 16 to Dec. 31, and possession is allowed only until Feb. 10, instead of throughout February. The same bill changes the open season, which was Oct. 1 to Feb. 28, to Oct. 1 to Feb. 10.

The C. F. Schaeue Company, of New York City, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in meats, livestock, etc., the incorporators being Frederick W. Schwensen, No. 586 East 134th street, New York; Ferdinand F. Schaeue, No. 585 East 134th street, New York, and August Boggein No. 2060 Third avenue, New York. Mr. Schaeue is one of the most popular members of the local trade.

A penalty of \$100,000 instead of \$5,000, as at present, is imposed upon a corporation for entering into an illegal combination for controlling products or regulating prices, in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Foley, of New York, at Albany this week. An indictment may be returned at any time within five years of the commission of the offence. Treble damages are provided for any person injured by such unlawful combination.

The Conron Brothers Company has added to its already extensive real estate holdings on the West Side. They recently bought the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Hudson streets, and last week they purchased the en-

tire block on Hudson street, running from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street and extending back some on each side street. Conron's real estate holdings in that locality are very large, and include the entire block on Tenth avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street.

At the meeting of the New York Poultry & Game Trade Association this week the nominating committee reported as directors for next year the following: Jacob Hoeft, chairman; John Hughes, J. Fred Menke, J. M. Klein, N. C. Durham, W. H. Beebe and Howard Case. Other officers were recommended as follows: President, Harry Dowie; first vice-president, William T. Hance; second vice-president, Joseph B. Smith; treasurer, W. J. Farrell; secretary, Daniel P. Boehm; executive committee, Hugo Josephy, A. Paul, Jr., H. T. Pond, John Corell and the officers.

Richard Brady, a former employee of the Conron Brothers Company, was convicted and sentenced for one year in the Court of General Sessions last week. Brady was charged with buying poultry for his employers, putting it in storage and then reselling for his own account. By placing his O. K. on the bills and a system of false entries in the receiving books his action was not discovered for a considerable time, says the Produce Review. More than a year ago he was indicted on four counts, two of grand larceny in the second degree and two of forgery in the third degree. He was tried on one of the larceny counts recently and acquitted. The jury in his last trial brought in a verdict of guilty of petit larceny after being out three hours. The judge severely reprimanded the jury and told them it should have taken only three minutes instead of three hours and that the verdict should have been guilty of a more serious charge than petit larceny.

#### ROHE & BRO. EMPLOYEES' BALL.

The annual entertainment and ball of the employees' organization of Rohe & Brother was held last Saturday evening at Maennerchor Hall, in East 56th street, New York City. It was the twenty-third annual event of this character and those who attended believe it to have been the most successful. The trade was very generally represented, both wholesale and retail. The Rohes are among the most popular men in the trade, not only in New York, but throughout the country, and this feeling extends to their employees. The Rohe & Brother Employees' Sick Benefit Society is consequently a well-liked organization, and the trade is glad to aid its generous purposes when given this annual opportunity.

At this event the head of the employees' organization, President Anton Bopp, welcomed the guests and told them what the society had done and was aiming to do. Mr. Charles Rohe also made a few remarks in his customary happy style, and the invaluable Albert Theodore Rohe did his part by leading the grand march with Mrs. Rohe, a role in which he shines especially. He also made a very witty and happy speech. The employees organization has the following officers at its head: President, Anton Bopp; vice-president, Karl Koehler; secretary, Charles Busch; assistant secretary, Charles Obertubising; treasurer, Charles Meyer; financial secretary, Gus A. Reisert; sergeant-at-arms, John Goeller.



